The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.--Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887. No.18

HATS! HATS!

We have just received, direct from London, a Splendid Line of

Christy's Celebrated Stiff Hats

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. GILMORE,

Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

JOHNSON STREET.

$6 PANTS! PANTS! PANTS! Made to Order for $6 $6

AT

LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Established 1869. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. july13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,

FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee.

Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL.

JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.

The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. ro16 ly

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

WM. McKEON & SON, Prop's.

American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

THE GORDON HOTEL,

ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.

Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

THE COLONIST HOTEL

BEACON HILL.

Lovely scenery! beautiful surroundings! A pleasant and healthful summer resort, overlooking Juan de Fuca Straits, and only one mile from the Postoffice, Victoria. Families can be provided with suites of room at moderate charges. A first class Cook has just been engaged. Telephone call 547. mar22

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.

Board and Lodging, per week.......$5.50 and $6.
Board, per week.......$4.50
Beds, per night.......50cts
The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. sep16

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,

MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's,

Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,

JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,

Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN, Proprietor. jan12 3m

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains. sept4 ly J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,

F. DAVIS, Proprietor,

Yates street, bet. Government and Broad streets. Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 15 cents upwards. oct18

MUSICAL.

HERR HEINRICH BOHRER,

PROFESSOR OF PIANO,

From Montreal, has arrived, and will reside for a permanency in Victoria. For terms, etc., address Hotel Driard, where he may be seen daily. dec23

EDUCATIONAL.

CORRIG SCHOOL.

A PRIVATE AND HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL

For young gentlemen. Will re-open on Monday, January 10th, 1887. Full staff of Instructors. Four vacancies for Boarders. dec 31-mo

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

H. J. CAMPBELL, B. A.

Private tuition for candidates preparing for examinations. Kane street, next above Blanchard. jan1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $3 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A woman or girl to do general housework and cooking. liberal wages will be paid to a suitable person. Apply to Mrs A. B. Gray, James Bay, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. jan 25-6t

WANTED.—Steady employment in a warehouse, store, office or any similar occupation by a steady, respectable young man. First-class references. Address "Warehouse," Box 607, City. jan24 2w

WANTED.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of February for Slashing and Grubbing 10 acres of timber land on James Island. R. T. WILLIAMS View & Govt. Street jan 10 td

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc 28

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND STRAYED.—A two-year old Heifer, at North Dairy Farm. The owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses, within ten days, otherwise she will be sold. January 20, 1887. 10t BEAR & CO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—Two Front Rooms, furnished, with Bedroom and Sitting Room, in the pleasantest part of the city; also use of kitchen if required. Address "Apartments," TIMES office. jan24 6t

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in sight, at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, 33x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for sample or work room. Apply to jan24 tf WM. DENNY.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. sep 1-ly WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M.

☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear. F. W. HALL, M. D., C. M.

OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established 1797. Amount insured, $200,000,000. H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent. Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan3 ly

Notice is Hereby Given

That the undermentioned persons intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the undermentioned tracts of land situated on the north-east coast of Vancouver Island, and described as follows:—

No. 1. Commencing at a post on the shore about half a mile east of the mouth of Sacquash River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less, to the shore line, thence following the shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres. F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.

No. 2 Commencing at the south-east corner of F. G. Richards' claim, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres. A. A. GREEN.

No. 3. Commencing at the south-west corner of A. A. Green's claim, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres. W. P. SAYWARD.

No. 4. Commencing at the north-east corner of F. G. Richards' claim; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the sea shore; thence northwesterly along the sea shore to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres. J. CARROL.

No. 5. Commencing at the southeast corner of A. A. Green's claim; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres. J. McALLISTER.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 14, 1886. dec18 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase (135) one hundred and thirty five acres more or less, of pastoral land at the Hot Springs Kootenay District:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of land purchased by John T. Galbraith on Hot Spring Creek; thence west (50) fifty chains, more or less, to bank of Columbia River; thence southerly, following the bank of said river, to north west corner of land applied for to purchase by Geo. Geary; thence east (40) forty chains, more or less, along the northern boundary of said land; thence north (30) thirty chains, more or less, to place of commencement. jan 7-law 2mo E. B. S. CLARK.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

MESSRS. BAKER and PRIOR, the mover and seconder of the address, discharged a somewhat difficult duty in a highly creditable manner. Refusing to confine themselves to a discussion of the insipid "speech from the throne," they traveled outside of the record, and, fancy free, their imaginations found subjects of importance, bearing on the material resources and development of the province, which limbered their tongues and let loose a flood of pent-up Attic eloquence that proved a genuine revelation to the House. Their maiden efforts were complimented by every subsequent speaker, and, in justice to both gentlemen, we will say they fully merited the praise they received.

HON. MR. SMITHE was not in the House, which was led by the Attorney-General whose suavity and imperturbable serenity eminently fit him for the position. The Premier's rheumatism sticks to him closer than a colleague and with the pertinacity of a needy follower soliciting a favor. The prospects are he may not be a regular attendant during the session.

During a discussion as to the method of conducting the debate on the address, King Rab's characteristic bull-dozing proclivities asserted themselves. It was not to be expected that a day would pass without a display of offensive autocracy on the part of the man who has the vanity to imagine he possesses the fee simple of the Legislature as he undoubtedly does of half of Vancouver Island. Mr. BEAVEN having asked that an understanding should be arrived at as to whether the address should be considered as a whole or clause by clause, Mr. DUNSMUIR had the audacity to inform the House that the leader of the opposition had had his own way last session but he (DUNSMUIR) would take care that he would not have it during the present sitting. The arrogance of the observation was pointed out by Mr. GRANT, who very properly intimated that King Rab, notwithstanding his admittedly great power and influence, was not the keeper of the rights and privileges of the people's representatives.

MR. THEO. DAVIE is not, it is perhaps needless to remark, a very great admirer of the Provincial Secretary. He intimated, during a discussion, that an arrangement agreeable to Messrs. BEAVEN and ROBSON was not necessarily acceptable to the House. THEODORE, it is probable, will bear the Provincial Secretary's scalp at his belt before the adjournment.

POLITICAL CHESTNUTS.

In 1867 the National debt of the United States was $2,503,157,211; that of Canada, $93,046,051. Ten years later, the debt of our neighbors had been reduced to $2,060,925,340, while Canada's had been increased to $161,204,687. In 1886 a still further reduction in the U. S. debt took place, leaving it at $1,274,723,153. Canada continued to maintain her record by swelling her indebtedness to $281,314,523. At this rate a country possessing a population of scarcely five million souls will outstrip its neighbor, having fully sixty millions, in the piling up of the National debt. The United States liberated four million slaves. That is one of her assets for her debt, which in a few years will be wiped out entirely. What have Canadians as an asset for their many millions, beyond the intercolonial railway and the Welland canal?

NATIONAL DEBTS COMPARED:

1886. UNITED STATES.		1886. CANADA.	
Net debt per family of five	$120 00	Net debt per family of five	$234 00
Interest per head	4 15	Interest per head	9 36

Those who are familiar with the Rev. Dr. GRANT, the talented Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, who visited Victoria some years since, and is known to be a pronounced Tory, thus writes of the duty Canadians owe to themselves in the present emergency: "We must choke "bribery, or be choked. Pacific "scandals or the insolent purchase "of a province with the intent to pur"chase the country, local railways to "purchase countries in detail, blind "shares or the purchase of members "of parliament, have all been defend"ed. AS WELL DEFEND SODOM."

One of the results of the policy of the government that has done so much for Canada, according to the knowledge of our local solons, is emplified in the ways of agricultural laborers, which in 1883 averaged $264; in 1884, $257; in 1885, $253. It is the inevitable rule everywhere as the taxes go up, the wages go down.

Mr. MACKENZIE found the annual expenditure at $23,316,000 in 1873 and left it at $23,500,000 in 1878. Sir JOHN MACDONALD found it at $23,500,000 in 1878 and step by step he raised it to $39,176,000 in 1886!

The Hamilton *Spectator* concedes that the government will lose many of the seats now held by its supporters in Ontario. It is also probable that the Liberals will lose a few.

WIRE-PULLERS FOILED

The Political Engineers Hoisted with their Own Petard.

The Mass Meeting Ten to One Against Party Organization.

The anonymous invitation to the "supporters of the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald," to assemble at a mass meeting at the Victoria Theatre last night for the purpose of "nominating two candidates pledged to work in harmony with the present administration" brought together about eight hundred electors, almost every seat in the building being occupied.

Mr. M. W. T. Drake was, on motion of Messrs. Rithet and Higgins, appointed chairman. Mr. Frank Barnard was chosen Secretary.

The chairman invited the "candidates" to step on the platform, and in response Messrs. Shakespeare, Baker, Robertson, Humphreys and Fell stepped to the front, each being received with applause as he mounted the steps.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to select men most in accord with the Government at Ottawa. Their duty was to send men who would give the government a united vote. The government was in a perilous position because of the disaffection of the Frenchmen who would rather let Confederation crumble into pieces than see Riel meet his fate. The Liberals had done everything in their power to break up Confederation by refusing to carry out the terms of the contract with British Columbia. We should to-night endorse the actions of the two late members. He first introduced

Mr. Baker, who said he had been brought out five years ago by a little knot of friends, although he had then no desire to enter public life. To the best of his ability he had zealously and faithfully discharged the duties of the position. During the four and a half years he had worked hand in hand with Mr. Shakespeare in advancing the interests of the constituency. Did not have time to swallow everything that appeared in the newspapers, but he had noticed that in one paper he had been spoken of as a Lord High Admiral—(laughter)—and in another as a fossilized Jack-a-Shaw. Another said: "He may be a very good sailor, but as a politician he was an utter failure." If he wanted a master mariner's certificate he would not go to THE TIMES office. Although small in statue he might yet achieve great things, and if he gave zealous, hard work during his term of office, the people would say, "well done, good and faithful servant." Was no slave to party, but was unmistakeably a supporter of the Sir John A. Macdonald government.

Mr. Shakespeare said he would take another opportunity of addressing the electors on political questions and would be brief. Four years ago he had issued an address, and had carried out every pledge then made. He then came out as a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party, and had promised not to vote against that government without the permission of his constituents. His prospects were brighter to-day than four years ago. The Liberal-Conservatives was the progressive party and he had no reason to go back on it. The man who would not hang Louis Riel by the neck until he was dead was not worthy of the name of a man. (A voice—"Who caused the rebellion?) I do not say who caused it.

Mayor Fell was in full accord and sympathy with the Conservative government of Canada, but was not a slave to any party. The Dominion government had accomplished that which would not have been accomplished by the Grits, or any other government. He was ready to condone a great many things which Sir John had done since the Pacific scandal; he had been followed by the opposition like a pack of wolves. Mr. Blake had called us all sorts of names—he called us a "sea of mountains." If he went to parliament he could not support those men unless they were converted over and over again. Measures had been passed, like the Franchise Act, which were a disgrace to any country. The opposition had fought it for six weeks—not the gentlemen sent from here—and they had got it modified. Had he been there the House would have rung with his voice in protest against that bill. The Lord High Admiral—that was the character he heard of him in Ottawa had given a sketch of his history, and he (Fell) proceeded to tell the audience what he had done for the schools, for the Royal Hospital, &c., upon which he was still discoursing when repeated calls of "time," "time" stopped the flood of eloquence.

Hon. T. B. Humphreys said he had gathered from the Chairman that the object of the meeting was to select the two gentlemen named, and he thought it was not fair for those gentlemen to say that, should they not be selected, they would take an opportunity to address the electors, intimating that they would run anyway. His position was this: He was a candidate for the city of Victoria, and if elected would seek to conserve the best interests of the country; was a supporter of the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare had placed themselves in an infinitely worse position than independents, as they reserved to themselves the right to vote against the government. An honest man was either a supporter of a party or not, and he wished it to be distinctly understood that through evil and good report he would be a supporter of Sir J. A. Macdonald. He did not apprehend there was any crisis in the life of that government, and he believed the Liberal party, according to their views and understanding, acted for the best interests of the country. Questions as to reciprocity and railway tariffs will engage the attention of the House, and should the latter arise he would consider it his bounden duty to consider the interests of British Columbia first. He would advocate a harbor appropriation, &c. Had been voluntarily promised 700 or 800 votes since his defeat for the Local House, and he felt convinced a majority of them would adhere to their promises.

Mr. W. A. Robertson was before them as a candidate for a most important position. Some 20 years ago he was a member of the Confederation League, when Canadians were called North American Chinamen. He had never considered whether it paid or not, and had always had more love for principle than for wealth, which would account for his still being poor. Had served the people of Victoria in several capacities, and had, step by step, demonstrated his ability for the higher position. A residence of 22 years gave him an opportunity to judge what were the requirements of the province. One solid fact, pointed out by Henry George, was that when corruption became prevalent among the rulers, it was only a step to revolution, anarchy war and dissolution. Rome was prosperous when the men who ruled her were taken from the working class, and England was never better governed than when Oliver Cromwell ruled. It was said that because he was only a common blacksmith he was unfit to represent the people, but whatever man had the ability had the right to aspire to parliament. It would be a disgrace to the city of Victoria, and an act of ingratitude not to return supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald; but at the same time, when country came against party, he was in favor of the former. The large amount voted for the Indian department for this province should be properly expended. Believed the Senate should be elective and was opposed to any person legislating for the country who was not elected by popular vote. Was in favor of protecting our right to fish in Behring's Sea, and no matter how loud the American eagle scream it would not frighten the British lion or yet the lion's cub. Had once been in convention and got euchred, and although he had run six times in Victoria he had never been euchered. He was willing to trust the people every time but he would never trust a convention. They might select him, but he intended to run any way. (Cheers.)

Dr. Helmcken was not a candidate, because there were plenty of young men and also because he was not aware there was a vacancy. He believed that if representatives discharged their duty they should be returned, unless some charge could be brought against them. He asked them to support Sir John A. Macdonald because he had built the railway, kept his pledges, and because trouble was looming up in the fishery question. (Applause.)

Mr. E. G. Prior, in a brief speech, moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, it is desirable in the interests of Victoria city and district that members of parliament pledge to support the government of Sir John A. Macdonald should be elected to represent this constituency, and that in the choice of such members all classes should be represented.

"Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting a convention of electors be formed; and that said convention after due deliberation do select two candidates to represent this district in the House of Commons who pledge themselves to support the government of Sir John A. Macdonald on all party questions, and uphold the interests of this community in all matters of local importance; and that this meeting invites all Liberal-Conservatives to use their influence for the welfare of such candidates as may be chosen by said convention."

Mr. R. P. Rithet seconded the resolution, which was received with vociferous cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes," from the audience.

The chairman put the motion, when about forty hands were elevated, and a storm of "noes" drowned the chairman's voice when he called for those opposed to show their hands. Only about ten responded; and Mr. Drake, in a low tone of voice declared the motion carried.

Mr. Humphreys, stepping to the front, protested, and moved a reconsideration. Mayor Fell seconded the motion, and a reconsideration was carried by a very large majority.

The chairman then put the original motion a second time, when, according to a rough count, thirty-five hands were held up in favor of its adoption and two or three hundred in opposition.

The promoters of the meeting wilted, and after a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Treasurer of British Columbia in account current with the Province, for year ending 30th June, 1886:

RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada:—		
Yearly payment of Interest		$ 29,151 06
Do. Subsidy		35,000 00
Do. Grant per capita		48,000 00
Do. for Lands conveyed		100,000 00
Land Sales		77,502 29
" Revenue		4,686 22
Rents [exclusive of Land]		125 00
" [Ferries]		150 00
" [Timber Leases]		3,266 90
Free Miners' Certificates		14,840 00
Mining Receipts, General		8,585 75
Licenses		28,340 00
Fines, Forfeitures and Fees		6,482 90
Assay Fees		77 50
Sale of Government Property		788 80
Reimbursements in aid		2,251 54
Miscellaneous Receipts		1,924 76
Marriage Licenses		1,010 00
Road Tolls		7,251 61
Arrears, Real Estate Tax [1 per cent.] 1865-66		53 21
Provincial Revenue Tax		63,947 00
Real Property Tax		22,077 38
Personal Property Tax		16,982 12
Income Tax		1,707 75
Wild Land Tax		8,418 58
Printing Office Receipts		1,408 28
Supreme Court Probate Fees		3,405 50
Law Stamps		3,688 90
Registry Fees		11,160 52
Interest		882 14
Survey Fees		270 00
Real Estate Tax Redemption		79 83
Revenue Service [Refunds]		124 50
Sale of Consolidated Statutes		10 00
Road Tax [arrears]		67 31
Interest on Investment of Sinking Fund		5,552 72
Commission on Tax Sales [2½ per cent.]		8 33
Chinese Restriction Act, 1884		10 00
Tax Sale Deeds		30 00
Total Receipts of Revenue		$514,719 52
Expenditure in Excess of Revenue		$257,491 83
		$772,211 35

EXPENDITURE.

I.—Public Debt:—		
Interest	$49,137 41	
Sinking Fund [Bank of B. C.], Loan Act, 1874	727 42	
Sinking Fund [Trustee's account] Loan Act, 1877	14,550 00	
Accrued interest on Sinking Fund invested, do.	5,368 00	
Premium and Exchange	150 00	
Discount & Commission	489 01	
		70,422 14
II.—Civil Government [Salaries]		63,171 84
III.—Administration of Justice [Salaries]		70,937 52
IV.—Legislation		14,432 79
V.—Public Institutions [maintenance]:—		
Assay Office	$ 390 85	
Printing Office	7,386 50	
Asylum of the Insane	6,423 76	
		14,191 10
VI.—Hospitals and Charities		19,423 00
VII.—Administration of Justice [other than Salaries]		72,941 70
VIII.—Education		70,527 56
IX.—Transport		4,567 88
X.—Rent		48 50
XI.—Revenue Services		9,701 05
XII.—Public Works:—		
Works and Buildings		91,247 86
Government House, Victoria		3,496 05
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Wharves		215,810 74
Surveys		7,116 82
XIII.—Miscellaneous Expenditure		25,828 00
Total Expenditure		$772,211 35

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

HE RESIGNS AT LAST.

Hon. Honore Mercier Becomes Quebec's Premier.

Sir John to Retire from Political Life--The Elections.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—Premier Taillon this evening resigned and the Hon. Mr. H. Mercier, the Liberal leader, has been called to form a cabinet. Following is an outline of the new cabinet: Mercier, Premier and Attorney-General; Duhamel, Solicitor-General; Sheyn, Provincial Treasurer; Turcotte, Provincial Secretary; McShane, Crown Lands. Hon. Mr. Garneau will be given a portfolio with a seat in the Legislative Council. Dr. Cameron, of Huntingdon, will probably be taken into the cabinet to represent the Protestants.

SIR JOHN TO RESIGN.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—It is generally admitted among Conservatives that Sir John Macdonald is to retire from politics after the general election, and that Sir Charles Tupper will assume the leadership.

At a Cabinet Council yesterday Sir Alex. Campbell resigned on account of ill-health. Hon. Mr. McLelan was sworn in as Postmaster-General and Sir Chas. Tupper as Finance Minister.

SIR DONALD SMITH.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—Sir Donald Smith has signified his willingness to stand as an Independent in Montreal west, supporting the National and general policy of the government.

WEST ASSINIBOIA.

REGINA, Jan. 28.—Jas. H. Ross, member of the Northwest Council for West Assiniboia, has decided to oppose Nicholas Flood Davin in the approaching elections. Both are Conservatives.

THE DEFUNCT GOVERNMENT.

QUEBEC, Jan. 28.—The Taillon administration has gone the way of its predecessors. The defection of the Nationalists Conservatives, originally ministerialists, has accomplished this. Beaten on the election of speaker the government last night resolved to resign, and an intimation of the fact was conveyed to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor at Spencerwood last evening. Mr. Mercier himself confirms the story, that he has been entrusted with the task of forming a government.

The whole day yesterday was one of intense excitement. Crowds of anxious looking men being about the parliament house, from early morning. Not much is known as to the course to be adopted to-day.

Before going out to the state dinner at Spencerwood last night the ministers met their supporters in caucus. It is understood that the resignation was resolved upon. This is not denied by the leaders. Some say that the resignation of Mr. Taillon and his colleagues was placed in the Lieutenant-Governor's hands last night, and that His Honor lost no time in sending for Mr. Mercier, and instructing him with the task of forming a new government. It is therefore probable that the Lieut.-Governor will not come down to the House to-day. If he does there will be no speech from the throne. His Honor may send a message down to the House or Taillon may be authorized to make the necessary explanations. At all events, Hon. Mr. Mercier, by accepting office vacates his seat in the House. There will doubtless be a proposition to adjourn the House from day to day until the new government is completed, when there will be a more lengthy adjournment to permit of time for the re-election of new ministers.

THE CABINET.

Rumor has already assigned the following officers: Hon. Mr. Mercier, Premier and Attorney-General; Mr. Jos. Shehyn, Treasurer; Mr. James McShane, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Duhamel, Solicitor-General; Hon. P. Garneau, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with a seat in the Legislative Council; Dr. Cameron, Provincial Secretary.

There remains Mr. Gaynon, who may be given a portfolio, in which case Mr. Garneau may be a minister without a portfolio, or the cabinet may possibly be formed although not very probable, without a Protestant representative at all.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

QUEBEC, Jan. 28.—After routine in the House Hon. Mr. Taillon said that although he no longer was premier he would move the adjournment of the House until Wednesday next. This was carried and the House accordingly adjourned.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

The Governor was down to the House at 3 o'clock and stated that he would read the speech from the throne, on Wednesday, February 2d. The members have returned to the Assembly.

An Independent "Chestnut."

No purer or truer patriot and statesman ever lived in Canada than the late Hon. Robert Baldwin. His personal character was never impeached, nor his political morality even questioned. He died beloved by political friend and foe alike, as many residents of eastern Canada in this city can well remember. He, with his colleague Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, left the political arena without the escutcheon of his fame being in the slightest degree tinged with party tyranny. During the trying times of the early fifties when hotly pressed by younger members of politicians—whose judgment had not been fully matured in the political furnace like unto Mr. Baldwin—he was pressed to pledge himself as to a line of policy he would adopt if elected to parliament. He was an experienced politician; had served a lengthened apprenticeship in a Liberal school. He had held the most exalted office the people of Canada had in its gift—that is Premier. His reply to those wishing to make him a "thick and thin supporter" of a particular party, at the juncture of this city's history, is worthy of emulation by those who are soliciting the suffrages of the electors for the Commons. The grand old veteran said: "I am not here to pledge myself to "any question. I go to the House as a "free man, or not at all. I am here to "declare to you my opinions. If you "approve of my opinions and elect me "I will carry them out in Parliament. "If I should alter those opinions I will "come back and surrender my trust, "when you will have an opportunity of "either re-electing me or choosing another candidate." We recommend this chestnut to the "reliable" Colonist.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—If the Liberal-Conservative meeting held last evening in the Victoria Theatre may be taken as an index of popular feeling, it is safe to conjecture that the day is not far distant when wealth and insolence in this province must give way to intelligence and ability. While eminently Conservative, the meeting had no disposition to permit itself to be "muzzled" by the Chairman. The attempt to cram a cut and dried resolution down its throat, aroused a storm of indignation which resulted in the resolution being justly "sat upon," much to the chagrin of the man who "never knew a Canadian gentleman." The insolent episode at last evening's meeting marks well the extremity to which a certain class of men in this province would permit their principles to be carried in order to gain accession to power and distinction. AN INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION

Sir Charles Tupper's Views of the Scheme---It is Impracticable.

The Development of the Colonies and the Interests of the Empire.

The *Imperial Federation* of the 1st inst., contains the following letter from Sir Charles Tupper on the subject heading this article. Sir Charles says: In reply to your letter, I beg to say that you are quite right in supposing that I take great interest in the cause advocated by the Federation League. I fear, however, that it will not be in my power to comply with your request that I should write an article on that subject for your January number. As the High Commissioner for Canada, I am unable to speak with any authority, except where I can do so with the sanction of my government; and, as you are aware, it has not yet taken any action upon this subject for my guidance.

I have given this important question a great deal of consideration. It is beset with much difficulty, which, I hope, may not prove insuperable. I confess I do not see any probability of a Parliamentary Federation in our day, as it seems to involve the creation of a supreme parliament over the present Houses of Lords and Commons, and, what would be almost equally impracticable, the cession of some portion of the powers of self-government by the autonomous colonies.

The proposal to levy a tax upon the Colonies for the support of the army and navy, so popular in this country, is open to serious objections. The great Colonies of Australasia and the Dominion of Canada are doing more to strengthen the Empire by developing the great fields for colonization that they possess, thus building up powerful British communities, and expanding the trade of this country, than any direct contribution to the support of the army or navy would effect. Nor must it be forgotten that we annually expend large sums of public money in training and equipping a large defensive force, which would be placed at the service of the Empire whenever and wherever the necessity should arise.

Canada has, in addition to an annual expenditure for this province for this purpose, of over a quarter of a million sterling, expended within the last nineteen years over £20,000,000 in providing a great inter-oceanic railway through British territory, extending nearly 4,000 miles from Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific Ocean. This road not only opens up for settlement 200,000,000 acres of the finest wheat-growing land in the world but also provides a great Imperial highway upon which England may to-morrow have to depend for the maintenance of her power in India, China and Australasia. All will admit that had that money been expended in fortifications or ships, and guns, it would not have strengthened the Empire to the same extent.

The most effectual way in which, in my opinion, the Federation of the Empire may be promoted, would be by the formation of a great Australasian Federation such as Canada possesses. The same course in South Africa would also be desirable. This done, although I regard the proposal to have one tariff as visionary, it would be quite possible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom to arrange with the Finance Ministers of Canada, Australasia, and South Africa a fiscal policy that would greatly promote the interests of all, and bind indissolubly the Mother Countries and the Colonies together by the tie of mutual advantage. It might be arranged to have in this country, and in all the Colonies, a double column tariff, one rate of duties for all British countries, and another for foreign countries. These tariffs would not necessarily be the same in different Colonies, but framed upon a common policy, as a matter of treaty, in such a way as to promote the prosperity of all.

Representation in the Imperial Parliament in the usual way seems to conflict with our system of government, but the official representative of each group of the federated provinces might have a seat in the Cabinet assigned to him so long as he enjoyed the confidence of the government of the Dominion he represented. He would then be enabled to place before the whole Cabinet the views of his government upon all questions affecting their interests.

In the earnest hope that means may be devised to unite still more closely all portions of our great Empire, and wishing every success to the Imperial Federation League in the important work in which they are engaged.

The Reward of True Merit.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

Timothy Harrington, M. P. for Dublin City has been called to the bar.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 28, 1887.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for	25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for	$10 00
" " " Six months	5 50
" " " Three months	3 00
Mailed to and part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum	10 00

Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

One year, postage paid	$2 00
Six months, " "	1 25

Subscription price strictly in advance.

When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., L'D.,
Victoria, B. C.

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than $1.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 30 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office. A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

ANOTHER YEAR OF DEFICITS.

The public accounts of the Province, for the financial year ending the 30th of last June, were distributed on Thursday afternoon. The receipts for the year, from all sources amounted to the sum of $514,719.52, while the expenditure footed up to $772,211.35, an excess of expenditure over revenue of $257,491.83. In another column appears the account current of the Treasurer for the year, showing the total receipts and expenditures under the respective headings. Last year THE TIMES took exception to the estimated receipts from the sales of lands as being unreasonably inflated and certain not to be realized. The sum placed in the estimates for the financial year ending 30th of last June, was $200,000, while the sum realized was only $77,502.00—a deficiency of $122,498, equal to one-fourth the entire revenue of the province. The estimated receipts from timber leases was placed at $10,000, while the actual sum received was $3,266.90. Under the head of miners' certificates we find an increase of $8,000 over the estimated sum, and $3,000 in licenses. In the amounts collected for Provincial revenue tax there is a falling of about $4,000; whilst the real property tax shows an increase of $2,000. The wild land tax receipts are also below the estimates. The estimated revenue for that year was $639,557.05, to which was added under the head of "estimated surplus" $70,000; making a total of $709,557.05. The estimated expenditure was placed at $715,149.50. The accounts submitted, however, show that the actual expenditure, to the date of closing the accounts for the financial year, was $772,211.35, exceeding the estimated sum by $57,000—almost one-tenth of our entire revenue. That sum added to the deficiency of $124,831.43 in the estimates, and we find a difference of $181,831.43 on the year's operations from that estimated for. When the full returns already asked for, and those yet to follow, are submitted to the Assembly, it will be found that the financial position of the province is in a much more deplorable condition than has ever yet been depicted.

CABINET CHANGES.

As was conjectured Sir CHARLES TUPPER has entered the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Finance, the ex-minister, Mr. MCLELAN, being transferred to Postmaster-Generalship, in lieu of Hon. ALEX. CAMPBELL, who retires on account of ill-health. His appointment to the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario, however, is not yet announced; so that a vacancy does not exist in the Senate. The Hon. JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair in Ontario, has exceeded his term by close upon three years. The "artful dodger" has kept this plum before the eyes of his Ontario supporters for years, promising this and that one a taste of its sweetness. With the Liberals Gov. ROBINSON is popular, although differing with him politically; and knowing they are out in the cold so far as the appointment of one of their party is concerned, accept of the situation with good grace. It is reported that Sir CHARLES TUPPER and Hon. Mr. McLELAN at once left for Nova Scotia to take part in the fray in that dissatisfied province, where the contest undoubtedly will be a hot one. Which constituency Sir CHARLES will run for is not yet announced. The country has not a superabundance of able public men, and it would be unfortunate were he left at home, and such a contingency is not improbable. The anti-Dominion feeling in Nova Scotia is very decided, and this Sir CHARLES will ascertain.

THE Dominion elections come off on GEORGE WASHINGTON'S birthday, but the coincidence does not necessarily imply that the party workers will be unable to tell a lie upon that auspicious occasion. Even GEORGE W., great and good man that he undoubtedly was, was known to become intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity at election time.

QUEBEC'S CRISIS.

Dispatches from Quebec indicate that the climax to political excitement there has at last been reached. As announced in yesterday's TIMES, the Assembly met for the transaction of business on Thursday. The rumor that Hon. Mr. MERCIER had been called in to form a government appears to have been incorrect, for it appears that the Hon. Mr. TAILLON was the leader of the government yesterday. After the formal ceremonies had been gone through with, the selection of a speaker was taken up, Mr. TAILLON nominating Mr. FAUCHER, the member for Bellechase, as the government nominee. At once Hon. Mr. MERCIER proceeded to test his strength and the loyalty of his followers by naming as the Liberal's candidate Mr. MARCHAND of St. Hilaire, who was elected by a majority of 36 to 26, thus demonstrating at the very earliest moment that the Liberals now control Quebec's Assembly. Constitutional usage and parliamentary practice would lead us to suppose that under such a circumstance there was but one course left open for Mr. TAILLON—that of resigning. He did not do so, however. Mr. MERCIER, on the Speaker taking the chair, asked for explanations as to the changes in the Cabinet and the names of those constituting the government. This, Mr. TAILLON declined to give, but moved an adjournment of the House, which was rejected by a majority of 7; another triumph for Mr. MERCIER. The greatest excitement prevailed in the ancient capital and throughout the east over the contest. His Honor Lieut.-Governor MASSON, it is said, is determined upon accepting the advice of the majority as his constitutional advisers, which is the only course left open for him. The crisis resembles in many respects that of Ontario in 1872, when Hon. EDWARD BLAKE so cleverly ousted the late Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S "patent combination" government from office, after repeated adverse votes had been recorded. So stubbornly did Mr. MACDONALD fight that not until a direct vote of want of confidence, and a threatened appeal by the majority in the Assembly to the Executive, did Ontario's first premier surrender the fort, which, with the exception of a few months, has since been held by the Hon. OLIVER MOWAT.

TORONTO *World*: Some of our republican neighbors are twisting the British lion's tail because the Imperial Government refused to let an Atlanta militia company land in England with arms in their hands. Our neighbors have most unreasonable tempers and exceedingly short memories. Waving European rules and precedents, we remind them that upon the occasion of the first RIEL revolt, only fifteen years ago, the Government at Washington refused to allow the Anglo-Canadian forces passing through that brief bit of water known as the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and put us to the delay and expense of reaching the Red River by the then tedious and difficult all-Canadian route. United States diplomacy is as famous for nothing as for a porcine disposition to get more than it is willing to give. Under the occasion of the second revolt a number of unpatriotic partisans condemned our government for not seeking transport through the United States, which would certainly have again been refused. It is to be hoped that the action of the British Government upon the Atlanta application may afford food for thought to the fools and fault finders upon both sides of the boundary.

THE *Globe* reproduces passages from Hon. EDWARD BLAKE'S addresses during the 1882 campaign to show the Liberals' attitude on the tariff question. Mr. BLAKE says free trade is impossible, and proposes to abolish the duty on fuel and breadstuffs, and with a few unimportant modifications to allow the remainder of the tariff to remain as it is. In Mr. BLAKE'S subsequent utterances he lays great stress on the increased revenue necessities of the country, which may prevent even those reductions, which, five years ago he regarded as desirable. The Liberals, therefore, have practically abandoned their opposition to the N. P. An explicit declaration to that effect would take the wind out of the sails of their opponets.

THE French and British papers have a good deal to say about a lad who is claimed to be the son of the late French Prince Imperial and an English governess. As it is admitted that his birth was not preceded by certain conventional formalities, his existence cannot be regarded as a menace to the Republic, unless in the unlikely event of his developing in a William the Conqueror.

A Corean Dwarf.

We see by The Shunpao that there is a Corean dwarf measuring two feet and a half in height. His head is one foot long, his body is about the same length, and his legs measure five inches only. The length of his feet is over a foot, and he is obliged to crawl in and out of his house. The Corean dwarf is 27 years of age, and is a far more wonderful creature than Tom Thumb.—Celestial Empire, Shanghai.

A Miss of 6 to Her Dolls.

Here's the queen, my dears, in her gilt coach, drawn by six horses. Do you see her scepter poking out of the carriage window! She governs the nation with that. And now look at the beautiful bright water. There's the island where the ducks live. Ducks are happy creatures. They have their own way in everything, and they're good to eat when they're dead.—Wilkie Collins in "Evil Genius."

He Said He Could.

"Can you conceive," asked the professor, "an eternal vacuum, a portion of space unoccupied, an empty void, into which nothing ever enters, from which nothing can ever come, which maintains inviolate and forever its own eternal emptiness?" "I can," replied the student; "I have a stylographic pen."

Lincoln as an Inventor.

President Lincoln was an inventor. The first installment of his "Life" in The Century contains reduced fac-similes of drawings in the patent office, on which was obtained a patent for "A. Lincoln's improved manner of buoying vessels."

Dominion Elections.

To the Voters in the Electoral District of Victoria.

GENTLEMEN:

The singular, and at the same time fortunate, absence of grave political issues, other than the usual party feeling, generated by a feverish desire for change, makes it rather perplexing to a candidate for your suffrage to present a review of opinions in what newspaper men dignify as a manifesto. All I shall attempt to do at present is to offer a few desultory remarks, and trust to your indulgence, and I hope a more satisfactory discussion, at a series of public meetings.

The main, and, in fact, the only active question at issue, as I gather from Conservative leaders, seem to be involved in works and expenditures, and denounced by the Liberals as extravagance and "boodlism." The application of this last Attic word is almost universal.

It is important, however, to remember that to condemn disbursements in the aggregate, without careful investigation as to particulars, is a very cheap and sordid method of dealing with economies and expenditures, however legitimate, and we are only fulfilling an imperative duty when we require the assailants of Sir John Macdonald's policy to show how efficiency in the great works achieved by Sir John's government could have been secured by a smaller expenditure.

That large sums have been lost through mismanagement I think goes without question. But loss and mismanagement in public departments appears to be chronic and common to all forms of government and has afforded sinister and perpetual opportunities to both honest and unscrupulous politicians for popular and unceasing attack. I think, however, it will be found wise in practice to carefully husband the finances of the country so as to preclude their being dissipated by possible mismanagement in the future. Situated, as we are, remote from the base of operations and esoteric wire-pulling, we have not received a fair share of the large annual appropriations destined for provincial improvements.

Now, whether this is the result of neglect or the inability of our members to make the Dominion government understand our claims and necessities, I am not in a position to determine. But of this I am certain, that political illiteracy is quite as disastrous to a country as some other forms of incompetency. Common sense and experience teaches us that we are as likely to sink an iron-clad with pea-shooters or obtain cannon balls from cabbage seed as to expect favors from astute statesmen by crude and unskillful effort.

There is not a province in the Dominion in which appropriations are more needed or where they would produce more immediate and permanent results alike to the Dominion as to ourselves.

If you honor me with your confidence it shall be my endeavor so to represent your interests to the federal authorities as to assure that attention and friendly consideration which, from our position and inexhaustible resources, we ought to be able to command.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect,
Yours, very truly,
T. B. HUMPHREYS.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN.—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan18-dw

To the Electors of the City of Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN:

I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election, as a Conservative, but not as a slave to any party. My platform will be: (1) The well-being of Victoria and District, which has been entirely overlooked; (2) Vancouver Island and its varied interests; (3) British Columbia in general; (4) The Dominion and its people. As Mayor of the city, I feel it will enable me to bring before the Dominion Government these varied interests with greater force and effect.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES FELL.

Victoria, Jan. 19. jan19

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal-Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon (in the course of a few days) as I have brought my official duties as Stipendiary Magistrate to a close and tendered my resignation.

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan25

DOMINION ELECTION.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:—I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party.

E. CROW BAKER.

Victoria, January 24, 1887. jan24

Dominion Election.

The undersigned announces that he is a candidate for the representation of the Victoria Electoral District in the Commons of Canada, and respectfully solicits the vote and influence of the electors in said District.

W. A. ROBERTSON.
jan 18

To the Electors of Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:

I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the liberal conservative party.

jan 17 NOAH SHAKESPEARE

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT and Mutual Association, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

THOMAS SHOTBOLT	President
L. SHAVERMAN	Vice President
JOHN GEDDES	Secretary
JOHN WENGER	Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

JOHN STEVENS, PETER STEELE,
G. H. BROWN,
JOHN GEDDES, Secretary.

BIG DRY GOODS SALE AT Brown AND White's

Next to Waitt's Book Store, Government Street, FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

A Great Selling Off!

Previous to removal to our more commodious premises at the ALBION HOUSE, where in future our entire business will be concentrated

Our Stock Must Be Reduced TO MAKE ROOM.

Everything Must Be Marked Down.

☞ *A further Reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all purchases.*

The Sale is now on, and will also be held at the ALBION HOUSE.

☞ GIVE US A CALL. ☜

BROWN & WHITE

Government Street, dec13 1m

COMPLETE REVOLUTION

Monumental Work.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY Indestructible.
Over 500 Beautiful Designs.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.
Send for Price List & Circulars.
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Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria,
H. G. & R. WALKER,
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Samuel May & Co., TORONTO

Manufacturers of Billiard & Pool Tables, With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of BILLIARD MATERIAL Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
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SAUSAGE SEASON 1886.

JULIUS BARRAN

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER.

Yates St., Next the Clarence.

I beg to notify my customers that I am now prepared to supply the TRADE with the very best Sausages of any kind. I make large QUANTITIES of the BEST quality of Fresh Sausages. I use only the best quality of meat, and the finest and most expensive spices that I can procure, and with careful hands and most extensive and complete MACHINERY, I am able to supply the trade with a FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE at a moderate price. At the same time I do not pretend to compete with the poor stuff that is offered to the public by others in the trade who have not the facilities, do not use good material, are not clean and not able to make a good article. The good qualities of BARRAN'S SAUSAGES are known throughout the whole Province, and every one should give them a trial.

de18 JULIUS BARRAN.

BROWN'S Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES. Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

W. JACKSON, Jr., Manufacturer's Agent, corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov9

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

City Auction Mart, CORNER OF JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STREETS.

W. DUFOUR & CO., Real Estate and General Auctioneers,

Have now made improvements in their large and spacious premises, and are prepared to receive any class of Goods or Merchandise on Consignment, having the best facilities for disposing of the same. Prompt Returns.

Real Estate, Farm Lands and Farm Stock a Specialty.

jan11 1m W. DUFOUR & CO., Auctioneers.

THE SUN LIFE Assurance Company OF CANADA.

Head Office: 164 St. James Street, Montreal.

Assets	$1,400,000
New Business during 1886	$3,527,000

Don't Travel without an ACCIDENT POLICY in the SUN LIFE.

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.
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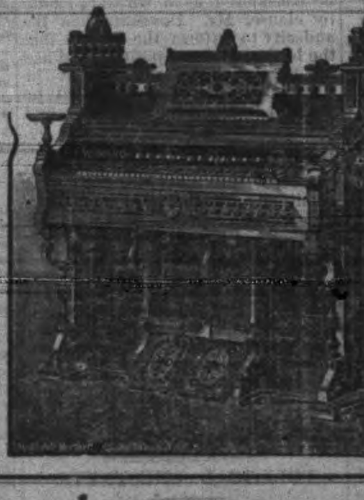
J. E. CRANE, General Agent for British Columbia

Office—Room 8, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria. jan21 cow 6m

THE GENUINE BELL ORGAN.



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Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE Bell Organ has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA, C. A. LOMBARD & Co., Government Street. sep11

CLOTHING AT COST!

A Genuine Clearance Sale of Clothing AT COST FOR CASH, Prior to Stock Taking, will take place at The Golden Rule Clothing Store, Commencing MONDAY January 17th, and Continuing Thirty Days.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats.
Men's, Youth's and Boys' Pants.

All to be Sold at Cost Price, for Cash, at
THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE, - - YATES STREET. jan14

NOTICE.

Just Received from Eastern Markets, a Fine Line of

Chinchilla & Cheviot SATIN LINED OVERCOATS

Ordered expressly for my customers.

Fur Capes and Cuffs for gentlemen; Boys Fancy Overcoats; Fur Capes for men and Boys. —ALSO— Tweed Pants, from $2 upwards; Black walking Coats, at $3.50 each. Sack Coat, $3.50 each; Diagonal Suits at $8 per suit. And a full line of *Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Notions, Etc.*

LEWIS LEWIS, YATES STREET. no 29-3m

NOTICE.

I HAVE TAKEN THE LEADERSHIP AND Management of the Queen City Quintette Band, And will furnish First Class Music, for Parties, Hops, Balls, Socials, Theatricals hereafter by the name of Queen City Orchestra.

L. F. H. BAERNSTEIN,
car. Frank Campbell Jr,
Victoria, B. C. jan 19-1m

MOVED! —TO— Yates St., above Douglas.

JOSEPH SEARS, House and Sign Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger, AND DEALER IN Paints, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass and Wall Paper.

YATES ST., ABOVE DOUGLAS. dec29

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg BUTTER, For sale by THOS. EARLE. jan8

Canadian Pac. Railway.

GRAND ICE Carnival Excursion! —TO— ST. PAUL, 17th to 28th January; —AND— Montreal, 7th to 12th February.

$65 VICTORIA TO ST. PAUL AND RETURN.

$100 VICTORIA TO MONTREAL AND RETURN.

$110 VICTORIA TO MONTREAL and Return, going via St. Paul and Chicago, and returning via C. P. Railway.

Good for Sixty Days.

For dates of sale and full particulars, apply to D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent, Wharf street.

D. E. BROWN.
jan13 District Passenger Agent.

COAL! COAL!

The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited.)

Best Vancouver Coal $7 PER TON OF 2000 LBS.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

The above Coal is Hand-Picked and of the Best Quality.

WM. CROFT, OFFICE—FOOT of YATES STREET. jan21 1m

COAL! COAL!

HALL & GOEPEL, AGAIN TO THE FRONT WITH Best Double Screened WELLINGTON COAL, Weight guaranteed. Delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

OFFICE: Government Street, Next Door to the Telegraph Office. nov3

To Coal Consumers.

The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited,)

BEST HAND-PICKED COAL, $7 per ton of 2000 lbs. PRICE—CASH.

W. T. DRAKE, AGENT V. C. C. Co'y

On Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf, foot of Yates Street. nov22

Wood and Coal.

Consumers, Attention!

VANCOUVER COAL, Of a superior quality, delivered in any part of the city, at $7 per ton. Also, GOOD WOOD! Delivered at current rates PER CORD (not loads).

☞ All orders left at J. FINLAYSON'S store, corner of Broughton and Government streets, or at the SCOTCH BAKERY, Douglas street, will receive prompt attention from the undersigned.

nov27 3m A. C. HOWE.

ISLAND RAILWAY Cordwood AND Timber Yard RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed. Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INNES, Agent. Corner John and Government Streets. Telephone Call No. 119. jan4

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

Speeches on the Address by Members.

SECOND DAY—CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

Hon. Mr. Beaven complimented the mover and seconder of the resolution upon the very able speeches which they had delivered on subjects which they themselves brought before the House. While speaking those gentlemen had had his sympathy, because no more barren address was ever delivered to this House, and it must have taxed their ingenuity to the utmost to deliver such interesting addresses. In the speech from the throne the government had been successful in stringing together a lot of meaningless sentences, which amounted to nothing. A few years ago, when this government took office, it promised to settle all the differences with the Dominion of Canada; but what was the case to-day? The province was now engaged in more litigation than ever before. There was the question of the minerals in the railway belt, about which the Attorney General had made trips to Ottawa and about which the people wanted very much to hear something. The question of the railway land in British Columbia was yet unsettled, and by the recent decision of Mr. Justice Henry it was apparently still far from settlement. Another dispute on hand was in reference to the lands set apart by the Sumas Dyking Act, the Dominion Government claiming that they belong to them. All this litigation was a fortunate question for the lawyers, but an unfortunate thing for the province. There was no reference in the speech to the Chinese Regulation Act which was to have been taken to the Privy Council, and nothing about the Farwell grant. It contained no allusion to that extraordinary act called the Franchise Act, passed by the House of Commons. It was a matter of great importance to know the views of the government on that subject, which may, however, be expressed in some other way if not through the address. A good claim to the foreshore lands could be set up by the provincial government, but this apparently had been overlooked. It would be remembered that the government had put forward a claim to a share of the Halifax Fishery award, but on that question they were also silent, although it was most desirable to know how much they had received. On the Alaska boundary and proposed railway charters nothing was said. The House of Commons had chartered railways in British Columbia, and on this subject the House would not be silent if the government were. The disallowance of the white-washing land act was also ignored. There might very well have been substituted for the simple platitudes in the address some of the questions named. The government was remiss in not informing the House on these subjects. Perhaps they felt they were not very secure, as they sat there as the representatives of the minority. We have heard abstract propositions about minority representation, but in this western province we have solved the problem and have elected a government representing a minority of the electors. (Applause.) The hon. member for Kootenay (Col. Baker) had referred to the sea of mountains, but he would like to ask him what he thought of the government which gave away so much of that sea of mountains, so rich in minerals as he had described it, practically for nothing? There was in the speech an entire absence of any reference to the finances of the country. It was true that last session we had a finance minister, who, under a fortuitous chain of circumstances over which he had no control, could not take his seat in this House again. The Provincial Secretary—acting Finance Minister—was silent on the financial condition of the country. It was reported that he had made some broad statements about the amount of money in the treasury, but it would be unfortunate for him should the House require him to produce the money he is reported to have said was on hand, as he would probably find himself in a very awkward dilemma, as the cash would not be forthcoming. (Cheers.)

Attorney-General Davie did not agree with the statement that the goverment represented a minority in the country, but rather that having a majority in the House it had also a majority in the country. The speech from the Throne here as in England and at Ottawa, did not contain any announcement of importance. He was not aware there was any dispute between the province and Dominion government in respect to railway lands. The judgment given by Mr. Justice Henry, in favor of Farwell, did not affect the Provincial government and it was not even a subject of correspondence between the two governments. There was a dispute as to the ownership of the minerals, which was bound to arise and must in course of time be settled. A decision on the subject from the Supreme Court is expected in the course of a month or two. In respect to the foreshore rights, he thought it unnecessary to stir up disputes before any necessity for a decision had arisen. In regard to the 40-mile belt, he was not prepared, as a member of the government, to dispute the claims of the Dominion, to the lands concerned, and thought it the duty of the house to ratify the former agreement. Disputes such as that in respect to the Sumas lands were bound to arise between all governments, and it was a curious fact that the best governed province in the Dominion—Ontario—had more disputes with the Dominion than any other province and that province always proved to be in the right.

Mr. Bole said the ministers had tried to say nothing, and had said it very well. The speech was couched in a very happy, laudatory strain; it spoke about the happy past and a prosperous future. Whatever might be said about the future we certainly had had many great difficulties to contend with during the past few years. There is an Italian opera through which one strain runs; the speech resembles it, as all through the seventeen clauses there was one continuous glorification of the C. P. R. It was, he thought, from the manner in which that road was operated, a blessing in disguise, as the rates charged were of such a character that they discriminated against the province, and until some very radical change takes place we cannot congratulate ourselves that it is an unmixed advantage. Monopolies such as it was tended to cripple the industries of a country; and no corporation in England or in Europe had ever been given such extraordinary powers. It was like the Egyptian locust; nothing is left alive in its track. The telegraph system has become a portion of the C. P. Railway, but there is a greater danger still. If the decision in Major vs. the C. P. R. is good law, that company can virtually crush any company into abject submission, and compel it to submit to their terms. We hear a great deal of the benefits of railway companies, but they surely were not solely for the purpose of paying large dividends to their shareholders, or to build them large palaces often at the cost of the life-blood of their employees. (Applause.) Supposing this House charters a railway and it is built, the C. P. R. is in a position to crush it out of existence. It appeared that everywhere it goes the government bows down before it, and it is left for the Opposition to point out its gigantic iniquities. Through Mr. Van Horne the railway induced the government of British Columbia to extend the railway from Port Moody to Coal Harbor, contrary to statutory declarations and against the interests of those who had depended upon the pledge of the government. He never could understand why the government should give the railway 6,000 acres of land to construct a railway in their own interest. There should not be much difficulty in inducing the fishermen on the storm-swept shore of Labrador to come to British Columbia. But what has been the history of the fishermen who came here? They settled on Burrard Inlet, but were told they could not get that land, as it was too valuable. Then they went to the Fraser river and could not get that, and next they went to the North Arm, where the land was in dispute. They had been knocked around from piller to post by our beneficent government. Too much fostering care cannot be given to the lumbering industry. The first month's export over the C. P. R., from New Westminster was $32,500, mostly lumber from the mills. Two dollars and fifty cents an acre was no adequate price to give for timber lands, but it was now proposed to lock the door when the steed is stolen. The government was undoubtedly the representatives of the minority. The elections had been sprung upon the country in such a way as to procure a majority, but it remained to be seen how far this House would support the gentlemen now in power. Politically he was as far opposed to the present government as daylight is to night, although personally he had the highest respect for some of them. He did not believe in abusing the opposing counsel, and so far as he was concerned would strive to avoid all personalities. He believed that the absence of any reference to the amount of money at the credit of the government was due to the fact that the credit was on the wrong side of the account, and that the finances would prove to be in a most unsatisfactory condition.

Mr. Ladner said it had often occurred to him in regard to the railway, that it would pay him to go back to his old occupation, buy a pack train and go into the freighting business again in the upper country. The company should be required to furnish a scale of rates to the government, who should see that the interests of the people were protected. The agricultural portions of the country should be opened up as well as the mineral section. Those hardy, industrious fishermen, who had been mentioned, had been induced to come here, and now they were complaining of their treatment. They were sent for from Ottawa and had their expenses paid here. They bore letters of introduction to the government here, who told them to go to Burrard Inlet, but they found they could not locate there. They were then given a reserve by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and were told they could get the land at the regular price. The government now refused to carry out the agreement, and the fishermen were about leaving the province. The last election took the country by surprise. One gentleman connected with the government went through the New Westminster district with a money bag in one hand and soliciting a vote with the other. There was something more than promises made—a [illegible] money was used. [illegible] thousand dollars was ordered to be expended by the official, and immediately every man who had a team was hired, but like the sidewalk to Esquimalt, work was stopped after the election. The Hon. J. Robson had (D. V.) gone through the district saying that no money had been borrowed by the government, while there was a large overdraft at the bank. He told them to elect two good henchmen and he would do the talking and thinking for them. He promised them $100,000 of the graving dock refund, which he said was laying to the credit of the mainland. These were some of the little tactics resorted to on the mainland to secure the election of supporters of the government, and he believed they would be condemned by every right thinking citizen. (Applause.)

Mr. McLeese said it was gratifying to know that our mines had yielded more largely than formerly and that there is a prospect they would still be better, provided the government will grant some assistance to open them up. There is a reference to a railway, and it was said the government sent a party out to find a route to Cariboo. While commending this attempt to promote railway construction, he was of opinion the expense of the survey of the road was entirely unnecessary. It was nonsense to go over ground already surveyed, and in winter time. The Cariboo railway should be constructed in such a manner as to do the greatest good to the greatest number. The route which has been explored would be no use to Lillooet or Cariboo districts; the Fraser river route should be insisted on, as it would benefit our agriculturists and our miners, and would open up the country. A chlorination works should be erected by the government in Cariboo. There was enough sulphates there to pay for its operation, and he would like to see bonus given for that purpose. Mr. Henderson estimated that such works would cost from $16,000 to $18,000, and he believed the government would be justified in causing their erection.

Mr. Theo. Davie agreed with Mr. Bole in his remark on the C. P. R. If the decision of the Supreme Court in Major vs. C. P. R. is correct, the company has the right to run a line any place in the province, in Ontario, or elsewhere. They could run a line through the city of Toronto or any other place, and if the decision is good law it will have the effect of driving all capital out of the province excepting what is brought in by the C. P. R. He had taken the trouble to add up the votes polled for the members of the opposition and found they amounted to only 1400, while the total number of votes amounted to 6000; consequently the government could not represent the minority.

Mr. Grant had always held that the government should have had sufficient statesmanships to have foreseen that difficulties would arise in respect to freight rates and have guarded against them. In regard to the precious metals, he hoped to have seen something in the address proposing to help the development of quartz mining, and as the future prosperity of the province depended upon that industry, it ought to receive the consideration of the House. The shortness of the speech had been commented upon, and perhaps its brevity could in a measure be accounted for by an absence of any reference to the finances. The revenue of the province, we now learn from the public accounts, had fallen short of the expenditure by $260,000. There was no reference to financial affairs in the speech, perhaps because the revenues have fallen so far short of expenditure. There was no reference to the Alaskan boundary, about which he had moved a resolution last session. It was a subject which should be settled at once. The present was an easy time to adjust the boundary to the satisfaction of both countries, which would not be the case when conflicting interests arise near the line. A boundary following the meanderings of the coast was a very undesirable one, and should not be adopted. It had been stated last session that there was no more money on hand to be spent in Esquimalt and Victoria districts, until after the 1st of July, but he had been surprised to see, just previous to the election, when there could be no money in the treasury for that purpose, that the government had employed men on the roads solely for the purpose of influencing votes.

Mr. Orr said the first paragraph dealt with a matter which the ministers themselves cannot understand. The past they knew—the future they might never see. In the past the C. P. R. had not been that benefit to the province which it was expected it would be. When large concessions were being made the government should have stipulated in favor of a more moderate tariff of charges. The government had not kept faith with the men who had settled upon the lands granted to the C. P. R. They gave away 6,000 acres of land to two men who have no connection with the bond entered into for the completion of the road to Coal Harbor, and the syndicate were not now the owners of the land. Under the British North America act we had rights as an integral portion of the Dominion which are being usurped without any protest from the government. In future, instead of applying to this House, incorporators should ask the C. P. R. to give charters to other railways, as it seemed to possess absolute power in that respect. The statement of receipts and expenditure for the past six months should be laid upon the table at an early day, in order that the House may know how the moneys are being expended. The elections had been sprung upon the country and not half the registered votes had been polled, and neither party represented the majority of the electors.

Mr. Dunsmuir moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at 6 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bole—On Monday will ask the Minister of Finance: "Have any bonds under or in pursuance of the Loan Act, 1886, been issued or used. If so, in what manner?"

Mr. Bole—On Monday will ask: "What amount had the government to its debit or credit at the government bank on the 31st December, 1886, and what was the cash balance in the Deputy Treasurer's hands at the same date?"

Mr. Semlin—On Monday will ask the Minister of Finance: "What was the total revenue and expenditure from the 1st of July to the 31st December, 1886? Also, what was the amount of revenue brought to account at the Treasury during the first six months of the fiscal year 1886-'87 on account of land sales?"

Mr. Martin—On Monday will ask the Attorney-General (1) "How long has J. B. Hill been confined in gaol at Kamloops; (2) for what cause; (3) who pays for his maintenance; (4) if the Provincial government, how much; (5) has any money been paid by the private prosecutor, and, if so, how much?"

MOTIONS.

Mr. Higgins—On Monday will move that an address be presented to the Lieut.-Governor, praying that a return be sent down to this House of all timber lands alienated by the provincial government from the date of the various acts relating thereto coming into force to the present date, giving the location and acreage so alienated, the names of the parties by whom the said lands were acquired and the names of the parties by whom they are now held.

Mr. Higgins—Will move on Monday next that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut. Governor, praying that a return be sent down to this House of all expenditure on account of government house, from the date of confederation to the 31st December, 1885.

VANCOUVER CITY.

100 Choice City Lots

FOR SALE,

IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.

Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.

Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to

SAMUEL GREER,
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FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

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TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co. Victoria. aug30 D&W

HALL & GOEPEL,

Wholesale Merchants,

STORE ST. VICTORIA.

(Assignees of the Estate of R. C. JANION.)

OFFER FOR SALE, AT GREATLY REDUCED rates, the following:

Fine Old Cutter Whiskey,
Ale and Stout, quarts,
Red and Green Case Gin.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

WINES & LIQUORS

IN BULK AND CASE.

—Keep also on hand—

Tin and Terne Plate,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Iron, &c., &c.

dec3

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THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly, the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Holman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

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And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon. june8 D&W

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,

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Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb12

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ESTABLISHED 1858.

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Yates street, between Government and Broad, Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 ly

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Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 128.

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W. BUCKETT,

TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

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A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. jaly10

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MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street over Gosnell's grocery store. m ar13

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Notices.

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co., Limited

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF The Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of said Company, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., on MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at half-past eleven o'clock, a. m., to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then and there be submitted.

The transfer books will be closed between the 25th day of January and the 7th day of February, inclusive.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON,
Dated 7th Jan., 1887. jan8 Secretary.

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co., Lim'td.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE following described shares in the Capital Stock of the above named Company have been sold at public auction to cover assessment No. 8, with interest and expenses, and that the Certificates therefor have been cancelled, namely:—John Bennett, Certificate No. 976, 50 shares; Elizabeth Emma Cooper, 2, 10 shares; Peter Donnelly, 112, 100 shares; Augustus R. Green, 122, 40 shares and 925, 200 shares; Edith Green, 123, 10 shares; Michael J. Goode, 874, 50 shares and 951, 25 shares; Asbury Insley, 109, 50 shares; Maggie A. Insley, 110, 50 shares; Geo. C. Keays, 60, 100 shares and 269, 100 shares; Loo Chew Fan 554, 500 shares; William McEwan, 115, 30 shares; Thomas Oliver, 56, 20 shares; Guy C. Phinney, 962, 100 shares; Arthur William Reynolds, 1020, 100 shares; Charles Smith, 369, 30 shares; J. Chrystal Smith, 928, 125 shares; J. Spencer Thompson, 1022, 100 shares, John Wilfred Webb 84,150 shares; and Alexander Wallace, 835, 100 shares.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the above certificates or shares.

GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Victoria, 13th Jan., 1887. jan 14

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to empower the Trustees of the Victoria Fire Department Charitable Association to realize the assets of such Association, and to distribute the same amongst the members thereof proportionately to their terms of service.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

Dated at Victoria, the
23d day of December, A. D. 1886. de 24-6w

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ,
GUSTAV LEISER.
Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

S. ISAACS will continue the fur business to the old stand formerly occupied by J. H. Marer, Government Street.

S. ISAACS.
N. B.—All work guaranteed. dec 21

Medical Council of British Columbia.

AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR admittance to register under the provisions of the British Columbia Medical Act of 1886, will be held in the CITY OF VICTORIA, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next. Full particulars will be given by applying to the Registrar.

G. L. MILNE,
jan-8 1m Registrar and Sec'y.

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

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Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	255,000
Income	1,100,000
Assets in Canada	103,638

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Langley Street, Victoria.

Empire Brewery.

HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of

Beer, Ale and Porter.

The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.

The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.

All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.

HENNING PETERS,
Empire Brewery,
au10 tf Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C.

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C. tf

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC
Business College,
320 POST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

☞ Ladies admitted into all departments.
☞ Send for circulars

Railways and Steamers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

Is now open for Freight and Passenger Traffic and Trains are running through

Between Port Moody, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. Paul, Chicago,

And all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

The equipment of this line is all new and of the highest class. Our Sleeping and Dining Cars are luxurious, and our First and Second Class Coaches marvels of comfort. The Cuisine of our Dining Cars is unequalled; every luxury of the season is served in them. We run the gamut of the finest scenery in the world—Mountains, Lakes, Streams and Prairie.

Smooth, well ballasted Steel Track. NO DUST. **FREE SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS**

When Going East Purchase TICKETS via **Canadian Pac Railway.**

☞ MARK AND CONSIGN YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS LINE.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car, Berths, and all information, apply at Office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (L'd.), Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.; or, C. P. R. Agent, Port Moody.

G. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent.
D. R. MUNRO, Passenger and Ticket Agent.
D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 2

Taking effect July 12, 1886.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver,
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings,
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 13:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,
Monday at 6 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass
Friday, at 7 o'clock.

Port Hammond,
Monday at 6 o'clock, Friday at 7 o'clock

Leaves Port Hammond for Victoria,
Monday at 15 o'clock.
Friday at 13 o'clock

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria,
Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass,
Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route,

Leaves New Westminster for Hope, Chilliwhack, Sumass, and way Landings
Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Leaves Hope for New Westminster and way Places
Monday and Wednesday at 8 o'clock,

Leaves Chilliwhack, 8 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, JOHN IRVING,
GEN. AGENT. MANAGER.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

HONOLULU, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON
Iron Steamer
MARIPOSA,

February 12th .... at 2 P. M.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

☞ For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov26

PACIFIC

Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

..ongkong via Yokohama,

City of Sydney	Feb. 12
City of Rio de Janeiro	March 5
City of New York	March 24

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 18th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents,
our 4 San Francisco.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	2:30 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office,
Government street.

VICTORIA

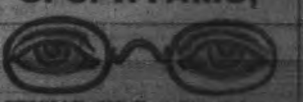
LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

☞ UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale. Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET,
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P. O. Box 650.

S. S. HYAMS,



OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C. Perfected Spectacles [illegible] on hand and carefully adjusted [illegible] five years' experience [illegible] faction guaranteed. ☞ OPTICAL [illegible] EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Portland Advertisem'ts.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

☞ Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium 21st Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

☞ ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND AGENT:
ALEX. GRANT,
8 Stark street

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISOM. LANNING & CO.
aug 14 tf Proprietors.

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting); Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING."—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept11

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

OF PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, [illegible]

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 28, 1887.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—At San Bernardino, Cal., on the 24th inst., Mr. John W. Williams, of Victoria, in the 57th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral in a future issue.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Ice for sale at the Poodle Dog. *

—For first-class Canadian butter go to FELL & Co. *

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—A fine line of water proof coats and umbrellas, cheap at A. GILMORE'S, Johnson street. *

—A splendid HALL'S burglar proof safe is offered for sale at a bargain. Apply at this office. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St. *

—The Mock Parliament meets to-night at 8 o'clock for further discussion of the liquor regulation bill and the act for repealing the legal act.

—For Christmas goods FELL & Co, have always carried off the palm, and this year have not only a much larger supply but a greater variety. *

—Christmas is near at hand, and FELL & Co., as they always have, had the first assortment of new fruits, and are now in receipt of a second consignment. *

—GOODWIN & JORDAN, piano manufacturers, tuning and repairing. FACTORY CORMORANT street, between Douglas and Blanchard. First class work only. Telephone 98; P. O. box 422. *

—The lecture on phrenology to-night promises to be instructive and amusing. The politicians are to be handled with scientific gloves. We understood Mr. Sutton is master of the subject; and lots of fun is anticipated.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—FELL & Co. having completed arrangements in the east for the supply of choicest Butter and Cheese from the best dairies, are now in a position to give their customers the full benefit of such arrangements. *

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered: References. *

—ANOTHER CANDIDATE—With pleasure we announce the candidature of A. B. Erskine to supply the PUBLIC with BOOTS and SHOES at most reasonable prices. CASH is his platform; committee rooms corner Government and Johnson streets; all are invited. *

—The appeals of the *Colonist* to the faithful of the "pairty" reminded one of the hen cacking to her chickens to take refuge under her wings. The meeting last night thought for itself and declined being driven under such doubtful covering.

—It will now be in order for the *Colonist* to rise and explain what it thinks of "conventions." The juveniles attempted too much. They went beyond their depth and got swamped completely. Our contemporary had better try the "convention" dodge once more.

—From the tenor of the meeting last night it is evident that a large majority of the Conservatives of Victoria desire some one else as their political Moses than Mr. D. W. Higgins. No "boss" here can ply the machine to suit his own purposes and this D. W. H., we think, fully understands to day.

—In Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co.'s change list for last week we find the following regarding British Columbia business houses: Nanaimo—Preece & James, brewers; J. W. James of this firm reported away. Vancouver—D. McPherson, hotel, sheriff in possession. J. R. Tait & Co., hotel and livery, sold out. Victoria—Bush & Spencer, saloon, have dissolved partnership; J. P. Bush retires. A. B. Francis, hardware, crockery, etc., dead. H. H. Klingle, grain and feed, reported away, and sheriff in possession. Reed & Co., produce and commission, closed out by landlord.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Nicholls, wife of Capt. Nicholls of H. M. S. Cormorant, accompanied by Miss Kinloch, arrived from the east by the C. P. R. last night, on a visit to her husband. The time occupied from leaving the Mersey to reach Victoria was less than 16 days by actual time. Considering the interruptions eastern roads have to contend with at present this is really a wonderfully quick trip. So much for the C. P. R.

Per steamer Geo. E. Starr from Port Townsend: J A Ryan, J Cameron, T W P Cox, Kelly, G A Borden, J Butler, Ward, J Marshall, Z Trizner, Bissell, W Eaton, C L Pierce, J Gillett, Waydell, Grady, Kelly, McCabe, McTeague, J Reist, J Loomis, W Jones, J McCrae, Blanchard, J Heywood, A Herman, J Alstone, Dyer.

By the Princess Louise last night from Burrard Inlet, there arrived Miss Kinlock, Mrs Nicolls, Mrs Kilpatrick, G Huston and wife, R H Birdsall, G Armstrong, W Champress, J A Webster, H Hatfield, R Homes, N Carter, H McQueen, W McQueen, J G McDonald, H J Elson, A Ferguson and wife, J Wilson, Miss Adams, Miss Smith, Mrs Fleming.

The Writs.

The writ for the Victoria Electoral District reached the city last night and is now in the hands of Sheriff McMillan. Accompanying the writ came a copy of the election act and the consolidated Statutes of Canada, and other documents in connection with the election. The Sheriff will post up the notices calling the election in a few days. He has not yet settled upon the dates of the nomination or election. He has no knowledge of what course the other returning officers in the province intend pursuing, nor is he aware of any arrangement to make election day in British Columbia simultaneous.

Concordia.

The new company are, without a doubt, the best yet presented at this theatre, and with the popular Billy Gilbert as director of amusements a series of performances of rare merit may be looked for. This week we have the famous and only Wm. De Omo, Mulligan and Kidd, Phunny Billy, Misses Linton, Chapman and Goodwin in their respective specialties and acts. For particulars see programme; come early and secure your seats. *

Gems of British Columbia.

Ladies who have had their children's photographs taken at Mrs. R. Maynard's Studio during last year, 1886, and have not received one of her yearly gems through the mail or otherwise, can do so by calling at the studio, Douglas street.*

Gosnell's Sugar-Cured Hams.

are now ready at his store, corner Cormorant and Douglas streets. *

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Continued from 3rd page.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15.
Prayers by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Bole, on a question of privilege, called attention to the report of his speech in the *Colonist* of this morning. Whether by an editorial or reportorial error that paper had transposed his remarks in respect to the case of Major vs. C. P. R. and credited them to another hon. member of the House—Mr. Theo. Davie. He did not expect that the newspapers could report his side of the House *in extenso* because they were not in a position to give them an *honorarium*; but they should at least be reported correctly.

Mr. Grant also corrected the *Colonist* report of his remarks regarding the overdraft, explaining that he had not used the words attributed to him.

PETITIONS.

A petition was read from A. McLean and others, asking for the incorporation of the Upper Columbia Railway Co.

From McLeod Stewart and others, for the incorporation of the Kootenay and Athabasca Railway Co.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. Speaker said, in reference to point raised by Mr. Beaven, that the motion made nominating Mr. Turner as Speaker, was one that should appear on the journals of the House, and he directed the clerk to make the necessary correction.

THE ADDRESS.

On the orders of the day being called, Mr. Dunsmuir, who had the floor, was not present.

Mr. Turner continued the debate and criticized the remarks of the Opposition. The C. P. R. instead of encouraging the mining industry, had rather thrown obstacles in its way, and in respect to the complaint against that company the government and the opposition were as one. It was undoubtedly a sore point with the business men of the city that the railway company has secured control of the telegraph line, as they were thereby compelled to expose their business to that corporation. Telegrams in reference to freight rates on the Northern Pacific went through the hands of the C. P. R. and necessarily placed the merchants in a very delicate position. This was a state of affairs that should not exist. The House, he hoped, would unite in passing legislation which would tend to promote the agricultural and mining resources of the province. (Applause.)

Hon. Robson said he had listened with unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction to the mover and seconder. He could not agree with a previous speaker that any worthy of attention had emanated from the Opposition, their speeches were the old parrot cry—"there's nothing in it." It came with ill grace from the leader of the Opposition that there was no reference to the finances in the speech, considering that when he was in power the speech did not contain such reference. Complaint had been made that the Alaska boundary had not been dealt with, but he should know that three minutes of council had been sent to the Dominion Government on the subject. No doubt important interests were arising, and the question required immediate settlement. The election of 1886 was held at a season of the year that would subject the voters to the least inconvenience, and there was no disposition to spring it with undue haste. If the electors did not come out in large numbers it was no doubt because they thought the opposition had no chance, and there was really no contest. As a matter of fact that the government was supported by such an overwhelming majority in the House that there was naturally a feeling of sympathy for the opposition. The bye-election in Nanaimo had afforded a fair test of how public opinion was divided in that constituency and throughout the country. The government candidate polled three votes to his opponent's one, and that proportion, he thought, was a fair indication of the relative strength of the two parties in the province. He denied that the government had given away the precious metals in the railway lands. The member for New Westminster had "gone for" the C. P. R. in such a manner as to lead one to infer that he was one of the sore heads; nevertheless he agreed with much that he said on the subject. The extension of the line to Coal Harbor, however, was no grievance, as it had to go there sooner or later, the company being bound to reach the best terminus for their line. No doubt the tariff charges were calculated to disappoint most cruelly the expectations of the people, who looked to the railway to cheapen the transportation of goods in B. C. There was a scandalous, a disgraceful discrimination in respect to the transportation of flour, which brought Winnipeg flour cheaper to Victoria than Oregon flour to the interior. In respect to the Newfoundland fishermen, whose treatment had been referred to, their representative had asked to be located on the town site of Vancouver, which was unreasonable and refused. A tract of 160 acres, however, was given them on the North Arm, and a reserve was placed upon the land. There was a rush for this piece of land, and the hon. member for New Westminster was counsel for a land grabber in New Westminster, who wanted to get possession of it and so deprive those poor hardy fishermen to the grant. It was extraordinary that that gentleman should have the assurance to refer to the subject at all. The Government had been accused of locking the stable door after the steed was stolen, in respect to its administration of the timber lands; but the steed was not stolen—it was there yet. He knew well that advantage would be taken of the fact that he had visited the electors in his official capacity at the time of the election, but it was unavoidable, and occurred only through a curious combination of circumstances. He had no money bag with him, and had promised the people nothing, having invariably told them that he could not say how much money would be expended in the district. The line of the Cariboo railway had not been agreed to, and it was unfair for the second member for Cariboo to bring a charge against the government that a wrong line had been adopted.

Fulton Market.

Mr. J. Brown, of the Fulton Market, Johnson street, to-day purchased from one of the ships in the roadstead a valuable English thrush; a beautiful sterling and one of England's famous black birds; also a Chinese linnet and two dozen Shanghai cockrells. Amongst the birds will be found some of the sweetest warblers that ever reached Victoria. Notwithstanding the fact that they are valuable and highly prized singers Mr. Brown is prepared to sell them at reasonable prices *

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP.
British Columbia Stationery Co.,
Next door to Post Office.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out
B. C. Stationery Co.,
Next door to Post Office.

The "Mikado."

A large audience witnessed the reproduction of "The Mikado" in good style at this house last evening, says the Portland *Oregonian*. Every theatre-goer in the city understands the plot or argument, if any, of the opera, and knows how funnily it can be rendered. Well, without drawing a long bow, it can candidly be said, that the Thompson company made the most of it upon this occasion. Miss Laura Clement's Yum Yum last evening was a great advancement upon her previous rendition of the role. Miss Genevieve Reynolds, as Katisha, received the usual warm welcome from the audience that is accorded her every evening at her first appearance. Few professional ladies have in so short a time as she won the admiration and affection of a Portland audience. The Pitti Sing of Miss Hattie Starr has previously been commented upon in a most favorable strain, and it must be confessed that the young lady not only wears well, but she immeasurably improves upon better professional acquaintance. Mr. Harry Brown's Ko Ko is kaleidoscopic; he is constantly introducing new business of a very satisfactory nature. Few comedians of his particular school receive the encores to which he had to respond last night. Messrs. J. K. Murray, as Pish Tush, and William West, as the Mikado, have captured the audience of the Casino in spite of themselves, because of the pains, and successful ones, too, they take to satisfy in every role assigned to them. Miss Jennie Bagearl received encore upon encore for her peculiar dance in the last act, which, however, is received with more demonstrative enthusiasm from above than below.

Right Every Time.

In point of ability and general knowledge of the rules and proceedings of the Assembly it is very doubtful if a more correct, painstaking, methodical and indefatigable representative ever occupied a seat in that body than the Hon. Robert Beaven. Always clear headed and sound as a bell on all points raised he never fails to make his influence felt. He raised the point of order yesterday in reference to the omission from the journals of the action taken by him in nominating Mr. J. H. Turner. His views were combatted by Mr. Vernon, the Attorney-General and others. To-day, however, Mr. Speaker Pooley, who had looked up the authorities endorsed the views the honorable leader of the opposition and instructed the insertion of his motion in the journals of the proceedings of the House.

To The Electors in the Electoral District of Victoria.

Gentlemen:—I am a candidate for the Ottawa House of Commons as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. Yours, very sincerely, T. B. HUMPHREYS.

The Y. M. C. A. Concert.

In our report of the Y. M. C. A. concert we accidentally omitted the name of Mr. Samuel Reid, who contributed an excellent song, and was encored.

CRACKING THE HICKORY NUT.

One of the Favorite Country Pastimes. The Shell Bark Hickory.

It is a favorite pastime of our country population during the long winter evenings to gather round the fire and crack and eat hickory nuts. It is an amusement, too, peculiarly American and for the simple reason that in this country alone are the nuts to be had in abundance. Perhaps where almonds or English walnuts are equally common, cracking hickory nuts is superseded by a resort to these other fruits. They, however, are much easier to open than the hickory nut and with thinner shells are readily cracked at the table. But in America, in those districts where the peanut does not take the place of other nuts, the cracking of hickory still continues.

Whether it be the pecan of Texas and Illinois, or the shell bark or mocker nut of the central or eastern states, the amusement is the same. They are the best nuts the forests of North America produce, and some of them are thought to be superior in flavor to the much esteemed English walnut. Year after year have hundreds and thousands of bushels of the shell barks, the hickory nuts par excellence, been gathered in various parts of the country. Among these, few can have failed to notice the many differences they present. Some are small and nearly round; some are long, narrow, angular; some have thick shells and some thin ones, as any one who has cracked his fingers along with the shell can bear witness.

According to evolutionary doctrines, variability in an important feature is an indication either of a low state of development, or that the organism is in a state of advancement. Various facts show the latter to be the case with the shell bark hickory. The first stages of the onward march must be sought far back in prehistoric times, for it boasts an ancient if not an honored lineage. Before the hairy mammoth roamed the forests of the Ohio valley; before the soil of Louisiana was yet above the ocean's waters; before the Ohio had become tributary to the mighty Mississippi; before even the Rocky mountain range had been elevated above the waste of waters, the ancestors of this hickory flourished in the land.—Popular Science Monthly.

Condition of the Workingwomen.

There are 200,000 workingwomen in New York. The highest average earnings of these workers is $7 a week. Numbers earn but $5 a week. Thousands are unable, with sixteen hours' work every day, to reach the lower amount. The prices for the work they do is miserable almost beyond belief. Competition both in trade and in the labor market has wrought this state of things, and under the existing conditions there is no prospect of better times. With a continual foreign immigration which maintains the supply of unskilled and partly skilled female labor, and the competition in manufacturing which compels the producer to avail himself of every help, the workingwomen are ground as between the upper and the nether millstone, and there is no help for them. But it is evident that society cannot longer tolerate a state of things which involves an inhumanity that would shame savages; which gives the lie hourly to the assumed Christianity of the nation; and which not only fosters and encourages but tends to justify the feeling of hatred and enmity toward the state and the whole social system so menacingly progressive and apparent to-day.

As to the gravity of the subject there can be no question, and it is becoming more serious and more pressing continually. It is literally true that chattel slavery never involved such unmitigated suffering as a large percentage of the workingwomen endure. It is not less literally true that human beings thus chained to the oar can by no possibility develop their higher faculties. They can only be either drudges or dangers. They are, in fact, prisoners of poverty, and in them the New World has reproduced the saddest and most deplorable condition of the old one.—New York Tribune.

Breeders of Diseases.

It is very unsafe to paper a room, as is too often done, over another paper. Sometimes several layers are placed on the walls. These layers, together with the paste, become breeders of disease. The only proper way, when the paper needs renewing, is to remove the old paper entirely and clean the wall. For sleeping rooms it is better to have no paper at all.—Boston Budget.

"The season's over," said Fogg as he capsized the paper box.

Prince Carl, of Sweden, is such a beauty that his photograph is found on every toilet article used by Stockholm women.

Uses of an Egg.

For burns and scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish than collodion, and being always at hand, can be applied. It is also more cooling than the sweet oil and cotton, which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from the ordinary accident of this kind, and anything that excludes the air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied.

The egg is considered to be one of the best of remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends, by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on these organs, to enable nature to resume her healthful sway over a diseased body.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Education of Girls and Health.

Girls should be taught something of what they owe to posterity as well as to themselves, for in their hands lie the health and happiness of the entire nation. They are too often reared in total ignorance of the commonest physiological facts, since some mothers suppose that a fine, pure young mind would be depraved by the slightest study of the simple rules of health. Hundreds of young girls injure themselves irreparably through this false doctrine, and never know it till they are wives and mothers. Late hours, cramped positions during study, and over exertion, but, worst of all, acceptance of fashions which displace the bones and internal organs till the mischief has become irreparable even by the surgeon, are some of the vicious habits which are sapping the comfort of the present generation and the mental and physical well-being of the next one.—Mrs. Haweis.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 35c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address
ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager,
STANSTEAD, P. Q.
jan 12 D&W

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powers. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

Victoria Transfer Co.
(LIMITED.)
REDUCTION OF Hack Rates.

The following exceptionally low HACK and LIVERY RATES will apply until further notice:

From the Stand to any point within the city limits, one person	25
Driving by the hour, each hour	$1 00
Dinner Parties and Theatres, to and from	1 00
To Trains and Steamers, each person	50
Balls and Parties, each Carriage	2 00
To and from Church, each Carriage	1 00

Hacks furnished any hour of Day or Night.

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Regular customers having monthly accounts of over $15 will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. on above rates.
Having a large number of Carriages, the Company are always in a position to fill an order.
nov17

NEW TO-DAY.

THE OLD RELIABLE JOHN BULL BITTERS.
UNEQUALLED.
A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov26 D&W

VICTORIA THEATRE,
Friday, January 28th.
Phrenological Exhibition and Lecture on Man.
BY W. J. SUTTON.

A large collection of Busts and Casts of remarkable men from all parts of the world will be on exhibition. Also, Murderers' Gallery, with numerous illustrations.
☞ Public examinations given.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats at Lombard & Co.'s Music Store without extra charge.
jan24

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday, January 31st.
Return of the favorite
THOMPSON OPERA COMP'Y.

Monday Evening, Jan. 31—THE MIKADO, with all the original business of Gilbert and Sullivan. Tuesday Evening, Feb. 1—The Boston "Ideals" greatest success, "Victor, the Blue Stocking." Wednesday Evening, Feb. 2—"The Musketeers." Thursday Evening, Feb. 3—Lecocq's charming Opera, "Heart and Hand." Friday Evening, Feb. 4—The great London success, "Erminie." Saturday Evening, Feb. 5—"Madame Favart."

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
On Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Box Sheet opens at Waitt's Book Store, Wednesday morning, Jan. 26th, at 10 o'clock.
Prices—$1.25, $1. Gallery, 50c. jan25 11t

AUCTION
Re Kwong Lee Estate.
POSTPONED.

The Sale of the Book Accounts of the above Estate advertised to be sold at Kwong Lee's Store, Cormorant street, Victoria, on the 22nd January is postponed until 10th February, 1887.

By order, G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.
jan 22

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Did you ever buy any DRY GOODS or MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS that have pleased you as well or gave you such satisfaction as the Goods bought at our Store?

25 inch Grey Homespun Dress Goods	$ 20
25 inch Dress Flannels, black and colors	25
25 inch do. do. All Wool	35
42 inch Cashmeres Black and Colors	40
44 inch French do. do.	65
25 inch Scotch Homespuns Dress Goods in Light and dark Gray	35
26 inch Fine Black Velveteen	60
26 inch Colored do.	75
50 DOZEN	
Size 17x36 Linen Towels	12½
22 Yds., Unbleached Cotton for	1 00
12 Yds., do. do. Heavy	1 00
12 Yds., Canton Flannel	1 00
2 Yds., Wide Unbleached Sheeting	25
2 Yds., Wide White do. do.	35
12 Yds., White Cotton	1 00
9 Yds., do. Fine 36 inches Wide	1 00
15 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose	30
40 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose, Seamless	50
100 PAIRS	
Ladies Coraline Corsets in Gold and Scarlet per Pair	75
50 PAIRS	
Crompton's Coraline Corsets	1 00
75 PAIRS	
The famous Coiled Wire	1 25
A full line of Blankets and Comforters at our usually low prices	
Mens Heavy Wool Undershirts	75
Mens Scarlet do. do.	90
Mens Vicuna Merino	1 15
Mens Lambs Wool $1.25 $1.37.	1 50
All Wool Sox per pair	25
Mens Heavy Home Knitt 3 for	1 00

ARGYLE HOUSE,
CLARENCE BLOCK,
DOUGLAS STREET.
WM. O'REILLY,
Manager.
☞ *All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.* jan13 D&W

"ALMOST"
Given Away for 12 Months, and Premium Thrown in.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION of 100,000 copies a month of the LADIES' DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the publishers have decided to give a useful premium in addition to a years subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN PAGE MAGAZINE to any one sending 35c. before the 31st January. This Magazine is devoted to the interest of the Ladies; it is full of instructions and general information combining selections from all the leading Magazines and Journals of Home and abroad with originals subjects pertaining to Domestic affairs and the advancement and welfare of the Ladies throughout America. It is the Cheapest and Best publication of the kind in Canada. No Home should be without it, as every Miss, Maid and Mother will be delighted with its contents. Great inducements offered to those getting up Clubs. Men, Women, Boys, and Girls write for full particulars. From one to five dollars a day can be added to regular income by getting subscribers for this indispensible Magazine. Every family will want it and will have it as soon as they see the first issue, which will be distributed at the end of January. Send 35c. at once and secure the premium and start with our first issue. Remember 50c. per annum is the regular subscription. The above offer holds good until the 31st January only.
Address ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager, STANSTEAD, P. Q. Stamps taken.
dec 30 D eod W

A. A. Aaronson,
PAWNBROKER.
Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. s31

FRESH
Baltimore Oysters,
BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT
R. Beauchamp's,
YATES STREET.
Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.
jan 10

TO LET.
'The Fashion'
Livery and Sale Stables,
FORT STREET
To let. Apply at Market Exchange Saloon, next door.
jan3 1f

Hudson's Bay Company.

Large additions to the present Stock of Oilman's Stores, Wines and Liquors have been received ex "Hermine."

These Goods have been purchased on advantageous terms, and are now being offered at Low Prices.

Further supplies of General Merchandise are expected to arrive shortly, ex "Viola," "Huasquina," "Oban Bay," and "Titania." jan18

Great Annual Discount Sale
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
COMMENCES THIS DAY AT THE
City Boot & Shoe Store
AND WILL LAST FOR FORTY DAYS.

☞ Now is your time. $29,000 worth in Stock, the whole to be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

The Cash Store!
ERSKINE'S
Boot and Shoe Emporium,
Corner Government & Johnson Sts.
BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

$6,000 TO BE SACRIFICED!

The undersigned having completed arrangements for an extensive increase in their English Clothing and Dry Goods Departments, have determined to close out their entire stock of Boots and Shoes and to discontinue that branch of business. As it is our intention to make a quick clearance we shall, during the next Thirty Days, offer the whole of our immense Boot and Shoe Stock at Half Cost.
N. B.—Special Prices and Liberal Credit to the Trade in lots to suit.
☞ SALE NOW ON.

Chas Russell, McDonald & Co
CHEAP VARIETY STORE,
DOUGLAS STREET,
AND
English House, Fort Street.
jan15

John Weiler,
MANUFACTURER OF
FURNITURE
OF ALL GRADES,
And Importer of
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
—AGENT FOR DOMINION
WIRE MATTRESSES,
Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs: awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also
IRON BEDSTEADS
Combined with above Mattress.
☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.
jan26

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a two story Hotel at Goldstream for Jas. Phair Esq. Tenders must be sent in before 12 o'clock at noon of February 5th, plans now to be seen at my office.
jan 21 E. H. FISHER Architect.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.
DISPATCH A STEAMER
Every Saturday for San Francisco
Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.
Jan. 29, G. W. Elder.
Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.
No Freight received after 6 p.m. on Friday, 29.
WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria.

FOR SALE.

The Victoria House, Dry Goods Business,

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS, AND NOW DOING a profitable trade.
The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock for Sale en bloc.
The brick Store, 20x70, with fixtures complete, can be leased for a term of years, also the brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad Street.
WILLIAM DENNY,
Government St., Victoria, B.C.
The business will be carried on as usual giving the very best value for cash. jan 19

Kings Head Beer Hall,
JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.
DOERING AND WHITE.
BEER A SPECIALTY, FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan 15

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3.—No. 30
WHOLE Number 134

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The Tacoma *Ledger* says Jeannie Winston is to be married to a Portland man. Jeannie is now the sublime age of "fair, fat and forty."

—The final argument in the Postal Telegraph-Northern Pacific case will be made by Mr. Mallory and Judge Lewis at Olympia on Wednesday next.

—Mr. J. D. Moulton is in negotiation with a number of English capitalists regarding the erection of another large hotel at Banff.

—A car load of bottles by the Island Railway were received to-day by Messrs. Carter Bros., from the genial proprietor of the Chemainus hotel, Mr. Samuel Gray.

—Goldstream will not be behind as a summer resort. Mr. J. Phair, the enterprising proprietor of the Goldstream House, is contemplating the building of a large hotel there.

—The bark Otago, 870 tons, which sailed from San Francisco Thursday last for Nanaimo to load coal for the former city, is under charter to R. D. Chandler, of S. F.

—Mr. Harry C. Smart, advance agent of the Thompson Opera Co., arrived in the city to-day. This popular company will open a season of one week, beginning on the 31st inst.

—Goldstream and Shawnigan will be rival resorts. At the former place Mr. James Phair will erect a large hotel and have it ready for next summer's excursionists.

—It is reported that a very rich six-foot vein of coal has been struck in the East Wellington Colliery, and that henceforth the mine will be regularly worked and shipments made from it.

—The wheat crop of Washington Territory for 1886 is placed at 5,800,000 bushels, from an acreage of 445,000 acres. At 45 cents per bushel the product to growers would amount to $2,621,000.

—The collier San Pedro, which has been laid up in San Francisco undergoing repairs, is expected to commence running on the Sound again by the first of next month.

—Dr. A. M. Taylor, lately of this city is now connected with the Vanmonsicar private dispensary in Portland. The doctor is reported to be enjoying a large practice both in the city of Portland and on the Sound.

—Winnipeg *Sun*: The evening newspapers are more "home" papers; they are patronized by the masses after the day's work is done, and are usually non-political. Almost invariably they are the most largely circulated and the most read.

—The P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamers take large cargoes from the Sound. The Mexico on her last trip took from Sound ports 10,000 sacks of oats, 800 sacks of potatoes, 560 boxes of apples and other freight.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—The Winnipeg *Manitoban* says that Mr. E. A. Blow, of Portage la Prairie, and who, for a few days, was a member of the *News* staff, has returned to the east. He thinks this country will do for a gentleman of leisure, but for people who had to work for a living there re better places. He be Blowed!

—Is it not about time that the *Colonist* should explain how it came to pilfer from THE TIMES, *holus bolus*, the article entitled "A Miner's Romance." It is seldom that a purloiner returns that which he steals, and we suppose our contemporary will remain forever mum on this, to it, tender topic.

—Tacoma charity takes the cake. The following benevolent advertisement appears in the *News* of that city: Any person either in destitute circumstances or knowing any such in the city, are requested to drop a card to lock box 75, giving name and residence of such destitute persons and their needs will be supplied.

—The Spokane *Review* says: "All the reports received here from the Colville country are of such a nature as to convince the most skeptical that the region is rich in mineral deposits, and only awaits the impetus of capital and some means of rapid and cheap transportation to bring the country prominently before the public."

—On Christmas Eve, the employees of the Dominion telegraph service at Prince Albert waited upon Mr. H. Gisborne, the district superintendent, and in their own names and those of the absent ones presented him with an address and a rich silver tobacco box, as a slight acknowledgment of their appreciation of his conduct and capabilities as a superintendent.

—A Vancouver well known business man sends for a couple dozen of the New Year's issue of THE TIMES and says "it was indeed a splendid number, a credit alike to the office in which it was published, to the city of Victoria and the province generally. It should do a power of good for the country." He encloses payment for same, which has to be returned to him, the edition being long since exhausted.

—The *Colonist* has not produced a solitary word or line to sustain its contention that the specials appearing in THE TIMES are not genuine. We asked it yesterday to do so; but instead of accepting our challenge it takes refuge behind seventeen words which appeared in an obscure contemporary, written by the editor of the *Colonist* and sent to its evening shadow for publication. The challenge is still open.

—The Winnipeg journals have sent up a woeful lamentation over the disappearance of a frozen sturgeon which weighed some 65 lbs., and considered a veritable wonder in the prairie capital. It was exhibited as a great curiosity there—it being believed that nothing like unto this fish was ever seen before in the waters on the face of the earth, or in those underneath its surface. Come west, young man, of the *Manitoban*, we will show sturgeons—royal ones at that—one of which would equal twenty of the one you feel so sore over. Our great sea farm is full of 'em.

—Mr. John McDougall, the contractor for clearing the Brighouse property, has made an affidavit that the statement appearing in the *Colonist* of the 14th inst., in which it was asserted that he, Mr. McDougall, had stated that Ald. D. Oppenheimer had taken part in the expulsion of the Chinese from Vancouver is false; that he did not state so to the *Colonist* reporter, nor did he even mention Ald. Oppenheimer's name. The *Colonist* manufactured the story out of the whole cloth, as its usual custom. It was scarcely necessary for Mr. McDougall to make an affidavit, for his single word would be accepted any day in preference to a ton weight of assertions made by our misguided morning contemporary.

—The writs for the general election have not yet arrived.

—The wife of George Thomson, M. P. P., gave birth to a daughter in Nanaimo on Tuesday last.

—The wife of the late Dr. Cluness, of Nanaimo, has received $2,000 from the A. O. U. W., being the amount of the policy held by the deceased.

—The case of George Milne, of Nanaimo, charged with incendiarism, is progressing slowly. It will come up again to-morrow before J. P. Planta, S. M.

—The Rithet occupied 36 hours on her last trip from the mainland in consequence of the stormy weather prevailing in the gulf and the straits.

—Mr. H. Rosener, Vice-President of the Postal Telegraph Co., expects to have the entire line ready for business within sixty days.

—The anticipated "clean sweep" in the several provinces at the approaching election is likely to create a corner in brooms, so says our local manufacturer, Mr. Andrew Strachan.

—The steamer North Pacific was unable to leave the wharf on account of the high wind until 1 o'clock this afternoon She returned at 3 o'clock, having been unable to get out.

—Mayor Fell is so certain of going to Ottawa that already he has given his order to a well known outfitting establishment in this city for a parliamentary suit, made of the very best fabrics and guaranteed to stand fast to its colors.

—The weather turned cold early last evening. About 11 o'clock snow began falling in squalls to the depth of nearly an inch, which later on turned into rain. A high wind followed and to-day was not very pleasant.

—The average snow fall in the mountains this year is very heavy, more so than it has been for many years. It is feared that the incoming summer will witness great destruction in the Fraser valley delta from high water.

—The wires of the C. P. R. and the W. U. went down last night, having been knocked out in the first round by the severe gale which prevailed. South of Seattle to-day there was but one wire working, in consequence of which it was difficult to get messages through.

—The case of Malcolm J. McDonald, charged with attempting to shoot the barkeeper of the Bee Hive, was called to-day in the police court before Judge Harrison. After the usual routine business the prisoner was committed to stand his trial at the next assizes. This was the general opinion as to the outcome of the trial in the police court.

—To-day Mr. Fred. Norris, saddler, Government street, received a consignment of goods direct from Montreal on the 17th day after shipment. This is quick work and speaks well for the C. P. R's capacity to handle business with dispatch. The unparalleled snow-fall in the east does not appear to interfere with the traffic of Canada's national highway.

—Major Wilson, of Victoria, while leaving Mr. J. Boultbee's office, at Vancouver, on Tuesday, mistook the head of the stairs in the darkness and fell down to the first landing. Fortunately, although considerably shaken up, the Major received no serious injury. He thinks, however, that the police magistrate should mend his ways and have more light on the subject.

—The *Colonist*, envious of the efficiency of the news service of THE TIMES, has the effrontery to state that this journal pads its telegrams and raises dates. Not a dispatch appears in the *Colonist* that is not "padded." We challenge our contemporary to point out a solitary dispatch with "raised dates" that THE TIMES has copied, or "padded." Less of the green monster and more business is the talk people prefer now a days. We know it is not pleasant for our neighbor to be always forestalled in point of news. The public appreciate our efforts and look to THE TIMES as the only channel through which the latest and most reliable news is to be obtained. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the gutter-snipe scribes of the *Colonist* take the palm.

A Chilcoten Pioneer.

Mr. L. W. Riske and wife, of Chilcoten, arrived in the city last night and are at the Oriental. Mr. Riske has recently sold his ranch and stock, consisting of 640 acres of land, 300 cattle and 30 horses, to Messrs. Drummond and Beaumont, two young Englishmen who have tried Texas and Idaho and concluded neither place was equal to British Columbia. Mr. Riske will settle down in New Westminster. He is an old pioneer, having arrived in Victoria in 1858, and after mining for some years settled down in Chilcoten eighteen years ago. This is his first visit to this city since 1862, and it is needless to say that he was as much surprised as was Van Winkle after his lengthened slumber to see the marvelous evidences of progress on all sides. Mr. Riske reports Chilcoten as rapidly filling up with settlers. It is, he says, the best agricultural and stock raising district on the mainland not yet occupied.

An Unfavorable Contrast.

The following is going the rounds of the eastern press as contrasting the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion under the rule of Conservatives and Liberals. In 1867 Ontario and Quebec started on their career each with a clean slate—*i. e.*, free from debt. Their financial position and that of the Dominion is said to be thus:

LIBERAL RULE.	CONSERVATIVE RULE.
Ontario surplus— $6,766,090	Quebec debt— $21,000,000
ONTARIO EXPENDITURE:	DOMINION EXP'NDITURE:
1885........$2,693,526	1886........$39,176,973
1873........2,460,212	1873........17,589,468
Increase in 13 years. $233,314	Increase in 14 years $21,587,505

Never Mind Him.

"By what process of mental gymnastics does our very much Tory friend reach the conclusion that Mr. Trapp is a Grit in disguise because he declares himself to be 'thoroughly independent?' We are afraid our contemporary who, by the way, was on the Grit side himself during the administration of Mr. Mackenzie, knows very little of independence."—*Columbian*. Our contemporary should not be disturbed by such trifles. These are political dog days, during which the "organ" is frequently rabid and always nonsensical.

A Good Suggestion.

The jury that enquired into the cause of death of Charlie Holmes, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as published. They made a suggestion that the legislature should be applied to to prohibit boys under sixteen years of age from carrying or using fire-arms, and it is one that should be made law. A boy of thirteen has no business with a loaded gun in his hands.

Startling Announcement.

The public accounts of the province for the year ending 30th June, 1886, were submitted to the Assembly last evening. The expenditure over receipts for that period amounts to the alarming sum of

$257,490.83.

It is known that since that date the deficit has increased very largely, so much so that on the 31st day of last December, when the proper returns are brought down, it will be found that the deficiency is considerably in excess of $600,000. A condition of affairs that is positively alarming.

The Opposition.

The senior Government organ has already begun its mud slinging at the leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly. Hon. Mr. Beaven is in perfect accord with all his supporters, between whom and himself the most cordial relations exist. This is more than can be said of the Ministerial wigwam, in which the spirit of discord is known to reign supreme. In the position taken by that gentleman on the Speakership he not only had the sympathy of his supporters but also that of the independent members in the Assembly, as well as that of his constituents and the country generally. If Mr. Turner had not declined to accept the proffered honor of being made Speaker, the result might have been very different. One little secret, however, was let out during the discussion by Mr. Turner, to the effect that he had not been notified of the intention to make him Speaker. Mr. Pooley, it was observed, appeared in full evening dress, evidently having received a "pointer" that he was to be the Government's choice for the position. The contrast between that gentleman and the late Speaker, under similar circumstances, was so marked as to draw forth comments from those assembled to witness the opening ceremony. The apparent haste and nervousness under which the clerk of the House labored was visible to even those in the gallery. His nervousness may be attributed to the presence of such a galaxy of the beauty, the fashion, and we might add the wealth of Victoria on that occasion.

Politics in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 20.—F. W. Colcleugh, of Selkirk, the defeated candidate in St. Andrews in the local elections, has been arrested on the charge of making a false declaration with the view of manufacturing a vote in the late contest. This action follows as a result of the protest that have been entered against every ministerial member with one or two exceptions. Last evening a writ was issued against Hon. Mr. LaRiviere on twenty charges of personal bribery.

It is reported that the opposition will nominate Mr. Oyr, ex-M. P. P., to contest Provencher against Hon. Mr. Royal.

The following returning officers have been appointed for Manitoba and the Northwest for the Dominion elections: Lisgar, Thos. Ingram; Marquette, John J. Setter; Provencher, Jos. Lemay; Selkirk, Robert Rogers; Winnipeg, George H. Ham; Calgary, J. G. Fitzgerald; Regina, Dixie Watson.

Mr. Christie of Brandon will probably receive the Liberal nomination for Selkirk in opposition to Mr. T. M. Daley.

The Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, it is understood will direct the campaign movements in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia.

Abounding in Good Voices.

The Thompson Opera Company, an organization abounding in good voices, strong leaders, and splendid choruses, sang the beautiful little opera *Le Serment d'Amour*, or the Golden Goose, last night at the Metropolitan. The audience, as is usually the case when anything meritorious appears in Columbus, was not as large by hundreds as it should have been. Those who stayed away last night missed one of the best productions of comic opera that has been presented here for a long time. The chorus is more than good, while the leading voices are admirable, and well adapted to the class of music they sing. Miss Clement, as Rosette, clinched her hold on the popularity she has achieved in the two performances. Miss Genevieve Reynolds and her worthy condjutor, Mr. Murray, did their parts so admirably that it could be said a large field of favorites was on hand. The company as a whole can be unreservedly pronounced as good, and should be accorded a very hearty welcome to-night.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

Tarred With the Same Stick.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Colonist* is about as "reliable" as is the organ itself. In referring to the province New Brunswick the following sentence appears in his dispatch to our morning contemporary:

* * Sir John will gain at least six seats in the province * *

New Brunswick sends sixteen members to the House of Commons. In the late parliament eleven of these were Conservatives and five Liberals. It will require a considerable stretching of the imagination of the *Colonist* and its equally "reliable" correspondent to "figger" out how it is possible for Sir John to gain six. Verily the modern fabricator is not confined to the sanctum of the "boodler's" organ on Government street, for although many of these are within its walls its outside contributors apparently have caught the contagion. The heroes had better try again!

The Late J. W. Williams.

Regret at the death of our late townsman, Mr. J. W. Williams is universal in the city. Few were better and more favorably known, or esteemed than Mr. Williams. The news of the sad event was received by Mr. Lawrence Goodacre, who is a brother-in-law to deceased, at an early hour yesterday morning. That gentleman broke the news as gently and as sympathetically as was possible to the members of Mr. Williams' family residing in the city. The bereaved family keenly appreciate their sad and irreparable loss Mr. and Mrs. Goodacre in the absence of Mrs. Williams, who accompanied her husband to the south last fall and continued with him to the last, have been constant in extending their sympathy to the family. It is not yet known when Mrs. Williams will return, or if she will take the remains of her husband with her for interment in this city, where already several members of the family are resting in their last home.

Ill-Literary Evolution.

The *Colonist* reveals the astounding discovery that the address of Mr. Humphreys in an Idyl, is a pastoral *poem*, done in poetic *prose*. Next.

Election Notes.

Mr. John Harvie has been selected by the Liberals to contest Toronto Centre in their interest.

Mr. Blake fired the first shot of the campaign in East York, Mr. Mackenzie's constituency, last Friday night. There was a large attendance and the coming premier delivered one of his matchless speeches in a spirited manner.

The Halifax meeting at which the Liberal candidates were nominated was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that city. Mr. A. G. Jones has been named the Wellington of the campaign. It is probable the sitting members, Messrs. Staers and Daly, will again present themselves in the Conservative interest.

In Picton, Mr. C. H. Tupper is to be side-tracked for Mr. Bell, the Conservative leader in the Local House. As yet the Liberals have not nominated their candidates. Mr. Drummond, the Labor candidate will be a ugly factor in the contest, as he controls at least 1200 workmen's votes.

In Cape Breton county there will be a triangular contest. David McKean and Hector McDougall will be the Ministerial team, Messrs. Mazeley and Gillies, Independent Tories, and Messrs. Murray and Slattery, Liberals. Mr. Tom Robertson, M. P. for Shelburne, along with Mr. Jones, of Halifax, is arranging the plan of the campaign. He will be opposed by Col. Laurie, well known in Victoria. Sir Charles Tupper's arrival is anxiously awaited to take the general direction of the campaign in the Maritime Provinces.

It is reported that the returning officers for British Columbia are: Victoria—Sheriff McMillan; Cariboo—Sheriff Rodgers; Nanaimo—Sheriff Bray; Yale—Mr. W. Dodds.

No one doubted for a moment that Sir Charles Tupper crossed the Atlantic for the express purpose of entering the Cabinet. As Finance Minister and debater he will unquestionably be an improvement on his predecessor.

Some half-witted "lunnie" is credited by a morning contemporary with telegraphing it "specials," ostensibly from Ottawa and other points in the east, relative to election matters. A couple of days prior to the Ontario elections Mr. Dalton McCarthy issued "private and confidential" circulars intimating that the downfall of the Mowat government was certain. Mark the result—a majority of 25 to 30 for the "little tyrant." Business circles in the east are in no way uneasy as to the result of the pending contest. They already feel what it is to be a Liberal victory.

A Partizan Senator.

Senator Macdonald, of this city, ambitious to keep his name before the public, and desirous of intimating to Sir John that he is still in the land of the living and hopeful of his reward—that of the gubernatorial chair—indites a letter to a morning contemporary bristling throughout with questionable statements, but intended to strengthen the purposes of the "pairty" in this city. If our information is correct, this self same Senator at one time was a pronounced supporter of the government of Mr. Mackenzie. That was when the incubation of a lieut.-governorship for Carey Castle, to succeed Mr. Trutch, was in process. The Senator, however, has been everything by turns. At one time he was violent in his opposition to confederation. His alleged loyalty now will be accepted with considerable misgivings. Sir John will have to make haste with his appointments. The bait that has been left dangling so long, and so temptingly, before the eyes of the numerous applicants for the position, is not likely to be at his disposal very long. It would be interesting to learn from the Senator's pen what he has done for the many thousands that have found their way into his breeches pockets, for this city or the province? We find on referring back to the work of the Senate for two years that in 1884 the Senate sat 115 hours and 40 minutes; price $133,576. In 1885 the Senate sat 222 hours and 5 minutes; price, $175,506. Two years' wages, $307,034. Work done, outside of registering the decrees of the Tory majority in the Commons—*nothing*.

The Reward of True Merit.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

The Building Society.

At the annual meeting of the V. I. Building Society, held last evening, the following board was elected: Directors—Messrs. J. M. Reid, N. Shakespeare, M. P.; G. A. Carleton, John Barnsley, C. J. Phillips, R. Collister, and J. Fowler. Auditors, Messrs. B. Williams and Jas. Kelley; Secretary, C. R. King; Treasurer, A. H. Maynard. Nos. 147, held by C. J. Miller, and 82, by Mary J. Clements, Credmore, Ont., drew the appropriations, amounting to $1000 each. The organization continues to prosper.

The Three Links.

Vancouver Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Vancouver by the New Westminster and Chilliwhack Odd Fellows on Monday evening, the following officers being installed by Deputy Grand Master Scoullar: W. Vivian, N. G.; T. C. Gray, V. G.; T. B. Draper, R. S.; Wm. Beavis, F. S.; D. Gray, F.; W. Scoullar, Warden; T. F. Neelands, C.; J. B. Henderson, R. S. N. G.; W. Gray, L. S. N. G.; S. Smith, R. S. V. G.; J. Tait, L. S. V. G.; J. Abray, J. G.; R. Craig, O. G.; Dr. Beckingsale, R. I. S.; W. McIntosh, L. S. S. A banquet at the Dougall House closed a fraternal meeting.

The Sproule Case.

Referring to the agitation going on in the east in this case, the Ottawa evening *Journal* says: Now on an alleged affidavit of a person suddenly turning up, as to whose responsibility or even the existence they have no assurance, and the precise nature of whose evidence they can only estimate by weighing it against the evidence given at the seven days' trial, the people are asked to agree with the *Free Press* that Sproule's innocence is triumphantly established and that in not pardoning him the government committed a foul murder.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of Fifth Provincial Assembly.

Col. Baker Moves and Mr. Prior Seconds the Address.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

The House met to-day at 2 o'clock.

Prayers by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Bole, on a question of privilege, corrected a report of his speech in the *Standard*. He explained that he had said he was here to fight principles and not men. The *Standard* had placed the cart before the horse, and said he was here to fight men and not principles.

PETITIONS.

Mr. T. Davie presented the petition of McLeod Stewart and others for the construction of a railway.

Mr. Baker presented a petition about a railway in Kootenay.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

On a point of order Mr. Beaven said there was a very important omission in the proceedings of Monday last, as printed and laid on the table. There seemed to be a misunderstanding as to the method of electing a speaker. It was laid down that if there was only one nomination the clerk announced the member nominated speaker, but when there are two nominations, according to May, both are nominated in the same manner There was no record in the journals that Mr. Turner had been nominated, and he called attention to this matter in order that the journals might be corrected.

Attorney-General was of opinion that it was not a matter of importance whether the motion was spread upon the minutes or not.

Mr. Speaker said the practice was to omit all motions that had been dropped from the notes and proceedings.

Mr. Beaven explained that no motion could be dropped that was not withdrawn by the mover and seconder, by the consent of the House.

Mr. Vernon quoted a rule to show that all motions should be in writing.

Mr. Semlin said that in that case the Speaker was not properly elected and the House was not constitutionally formed.

Mr. Bole pointed out that it was desirable that what was done in the House should appear in the notes and proceedings.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Baker, in moving the adoption of the reply to the speech from the throne, paid a tribute of praise to the early pioneers of the province. The march of progress, hitherto slow, was now sailing into other waters. The C. P. R. was about to let into the province a flood of enterprise which carries us on to great prosperity. Taking a glance at the future progress of the country, he said that there were three things essential to our prosperity—labor, capital and land. The railway had placed us in communication with the labor markets of the east, and capitalists were now looking to this country as a field for investment. But neither labor or capital would avail us without land—not simply agricultural land, but land yielding minerals and other wealth. The amount of gold extracted from our mines is the merest fraction of what our country contains, and which has yet to be discovered. We have heard B. C. called the sea of mountains, but it should be remembered that these mountains were the billows over which this government would sail the ship of state safely into port. The prohibitory rates imposed by the C. P. R. were forcing capital out of the province and impoverishing our people. The attention of the railway authorities should be directed to this subject. The output of gold shows an increase of 25 per cent. over the first year, due to the increased facilities afforded by the opening of the road. As our prosperity depended principally upon the yield of gold, the more we can increase its production the greater will be increase of the profit to the province. As railways produce a great reduction in the cost of production, it would be politic to open our country by the construction of roads in every available direction. This being the jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty he felt assured that this Loyal House would join in celebrating the auspicious event in a becoming manner.

Mr. Prior seconded the motion. Having complimented the member for Kootenay, he said that the past year had been one of exceptional importance to British Columbia; but he held that the present year would be one of still greater importance. If the railway was run in the same manner in the future as it had been in the past it would not be an unmixed blessing. The rates on the Pacific division were practically prohibitory to Victoria merchants, but he believed that the directorate would soon see that it would be to their interest to cheapen transportation. With cheaper rates the Northwest could be supplied with lumber from this province. He was glad to see that an act was proposed to protect the timber lands of the country, which should be kept for the manufacturer and not for the speculator. The country was destined to become a great fruit raising country, and he was glad to know that this industry was rapidly extending on the mainland. The construction of the Island Railway had opened up valuable timber and mineral lands and he hoped that the energetic gentleman to whose enterprise its construction was due would soon extend the road to Comox. [Hear! Hear!] The output of gold was lamentably small, considering the resources of the country. Now that the railway was open through the province he felt sure the industry would rapidly increase. He believed it to be the duty of the government to appoint a man of undoubted ability and experience to inspect and report upon the mines in the province and thus assist the owners in developing their properties. It was gratifying to know that the Chinese population was decreasing, and that there were 2000 less than last year. He felt confident that provincial rights would be safely guarded in the matter of the bond given by the C. P. R. for the construction of the Coal Harbor branch. He closed an excellent speech by an eloquent reference to the jubilee year and a tribute to the loyalty of the Canadian volunteers and the people of this province.

—Mr. W. A. Robertson is prosecuting his canvass in such a manner as to lead his friends to suppose that he will be one of the team.

Campaign Comments.

The Vancouver *News* mentions a rumor circulated in that city, to the effect that the Hon. J. Robson had resigned his portfolio as Provincial Secretary for the purpose of contesting New Westminster district for the Commons. It is scarcely probable, because the hon. gentleman, on the principle that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush, never surrenders anything until he gets something better. The position and man, however, have an affinity for each other, and it might not take much persuasion to induce him to raise the Liberal standard and carry it to—aye, there's the rub. But, seriously, if party politics are to obtain a footing in British Columbia, it is time the Provincial Secretary was enquiring, "What of the future?" He cannot continue to coalesce with that double-distilled piece of Toryism, called Smithe, after the so-called "Liberal-Conservative" organ has succeeded in driving the Liberal flock into one fold and the Tory goats into another.

The *Colonist* evidently intends to "boom" Mr. Grant by abusing and misrepresenting him. The organ's opposition is the best guarantee that any candidate could have that he will be successful.

The meeting of the so-called "Liberal-Conservative" party at the Victoria to-night will, no doubt, be largely attended. It will nominate Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare, because it would not be justified, and dare not, nominate any one else. Baker would make it interesting for the "party" did it thrust him aside, and Shakespeare is not soft enough to be made a foot-stool for any one with less claims to the position. From the standpoint of "Liberal-Conservatism" it would be the basest kind of ingratitude for the "party" wire-pullers to throw Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare aside.

"For weeks he (Mr. Grant) fished around in every possible way to induce some prominent citizens to get up a requisition asking him to stand for election as Mayor. A few 'stuffed' him on the matter, but, to his chagrin, he received no request." This, from the *Colonist*, is untrue. Mr. Grant did not solicit any person to support him for the Mayoralty, nor did he so much as suggest, or hint, or desire, that a requisition asking him to stand should be prepared. We invite the *Colonist* to substantiate its statements by proof; its failure to do so will be accepted as further evidence of its untruthfulness. The editor has been measuring Mr. Grant by his own standard. Mr. Higgins not only intrigued for the office of mayor but implored Mayor Fell, with tears in his eyes, to stand aside so that he could have a chance. Failing to cajole his worship, and finding popular opinion against him, he wisely concluded to be satisfied with another term as councillor, which, almost up to the day of nomination, he had repeatedly and publicly stated he would not again accept.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the lagest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

Important Meetings.

To-day the Imperial parliament assembled in London. The session was to be opened by commission from Her Majesty. The session will be an important and protracted one. The question is asked in political quarters, will the Conservatives weather the storm of the session? The text of the Queen's speech was approved of a few days since.

The Quebec Assembly was to open to-day. It has not yet been learned here if Mr. Mercier succeeded in forming his cabinet yesterday. The House will be adjourned from day to day pending the completion of this task and the re-election of the ministers.

A monster Liberal demonstration was to have been held in Quebec last night.

The prostration of the wires prevents us laying before our readers the usual day dispatches from all parts of the globe.

China to Seattle.

Goods imported from the Orient to Sound ports have the proud distinction of being generally carried in vessels for this port. The bark Antoinette, now in port, brought a consignment for a Seattle Chinese firm, which were re-shipped by the Geo. E. Starr. The goods consisted of 700 mats of rice, 80 boxes of root flour, 50 boxes nut oil, 1 case paper books, 5 boxes bean sticks, 2 cases cuttle fish, 1 case flat fish, 3 jars shrimps, 2 bags Japanese paper, and 5 cases tobacco. The revenue to be derived by the U. S. government from this importation will aggregate about $800.

The Foster Mine.

Dr. F. W. Foster and Mr. G. Henderson, manager of the "Foster" mine, arrived from Clinton last night. They brought down samples of the rock now being taken out, which show a large percentage of rich sulphurets. Mr. Henderson expects to have the machinery in operation in about a month, when very favorable returns are predicted. The manner in which the business of the company is being conducted is an augury of success.

Henderson's Directory.

The publisher has favored us with a copy of "Henderson's North Western, Ontario, Manitoba and N. W. Territories Directory and Gazette for 1887." It is a volume of 750 pages, and now that we are linked with the east in ever multiplying trade relations the volume should be found in every counting house in Victoria. The Winnipeg Directory Co., are the publishers.

Obituary.

Mrs. Walkem, beloved wife of Dr. W. Walkem, passed quietly away to her final rest at Chemainus Monday morning. The deceased had been a sufferer for a long period. The husband has the sympathy of all in the dark hour.

Attempted Suicide.

It is rumored in town that the man Linton, who recently figured in the police court here, attempted to commit suicide at Vancouver by drowning.

KOOTENAY RANCHING.

Colonel Baker's 10,000 Acre Ranche at Cranbrooke.

Capabilities of the Upper Kootenay Valley for Ranching.

The correspondent of the Toronto *Week* who made a tour of the country along the C. P. R. writes as follows of the country in the neighborhood of Cranbrooke. He says: I am indebted to Col. Baker, late of the Blues, who has resided for two years in Kootenay, and was this summer to represent the district in the Provincial parliament, for the following information about this part of British Columbia, with the subjoined particulars of its climate, resources, and capabilities. His ranche of Cranbrooke is situated near

JOSEPH'S PRAIRIE,

and not far from the Kootenay river, upon an elevation of 3,068 feet above the level of the sea; it contains 10,000 acres, 400 enclosed, and lies in the centre of a gold-bearing region, of which Perry Creek, nine miles distant, is the most remarkable example, several hundred thousand dollars having been taken from it. At Palmer's Bar, in the immediate vicinity, $10 a day are still obtained. The soil in this extensive property is a rich vegetable loam, differing from the Kootenay bottom lands, which are rich sand loam, while the large benches on both sides of the river are a rich sandy loam. The fertility of the land about Cranbrooke is evident from the fine quality of its vegetables, roots, and grains. Peas and cucumbers, grown in the open air, were produced in constant succession from the middle of June till the middle of September. Potatoes and cabbages attained an abnormal size. A sunflower measured three feet seven inches round the seed bed. The black wax bean (a delicate plant) grows to perfection. Hops cover the houses in wild profusion. The quality of beetroot produced is extremely rich in saccharine matter, and heavy crops have been raised without any irrigation. Alfalfa has been cultivated with great success.

THE WINTER IS SHORT,

snow usually appears about the end of December, and disappears at the beginning of March, never exceeding fifteen inches in depth; occasionally there are snow falls in November, but these are soon dispersed by the warm sun. The weather during this season is, on the whole, comparatively mild; but cold waves of a few days' duration do occur, and the thermometer has fallen to as low as 30° below zero. The maximum and minimum temperatures in the shade on the 29th January, 1886, were 57° and 63°, fahrenheit. The geological strata is of the Laurentian and Cambrian, merging into Carboniferous systems as the Elk River district is approached. The timber is composed chiefly of large pines which often attain to 4 feet in diameter, and make excellent lumber. The Douglas fir also reaches a diameter of three feet, and there is a valuable variety of larch. This mountain kind is remarkable for its durable qualities in water, and also makes first-class wood for building purposes. Among the deciduous trees are the poplar, elder and birch. It is thought that the larger fruits, such as apples, pears and plums may be successfully cultivated, as the smaller berries, including currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, grow abundantly. The capabilities of the

UPPER KOOTENAY VALLEY

and the Columbia Lake region for cattle ranching and horse breeding are of a very high order, especially the latter, as horses can range at large during the whole winter without extra food or shelter, and thrive in a wonderful manner upon the natural bunch grass of the country. With regard to cattle it is considered advisable to provide open shelter sheds for the cold weather, and to furnish them with a moderate amount of fodder, which can be procured in abundance from the hay marshes extending throughout the country. A very necessary item in stock raising is the quantity and quality of the water. It prevails everywhere, large rivers flow in every valley, and numbers of fine creeks are met with in all directions, containing water as pure and clear as can be met with anywhere in the world, as well as excellent trout. Although there is any amount of game in British Columbia, such as cariboo, elk, bear, black and white tailed deer, and mountain sheep and goats, it is very difficult to obtain, on account of the dense forests which are to be met with in the mountain region, and the number of Indians who are constantly engaged in hunting.

THE PREMIER'S VISIT.

The Gold Commissioner, Mr. Vowell, of Donald, and the Indian Commissioner, Dr. Powell, of Victoria, with Mr. Smithe, the Premier, arrived at Kootenay a week after we did, and camped upon the ranche, with the exception of Mr. Smithe, who became like ourselves a guest of Colonel Baker's. On the day before the Premier's departure a deputation of the settlers in the district waited upon him to welcome him to the country and to request his able assistance with the Provincial Government in furthering the development of Kootenay. These views were admirably expressed and laid before Mr. Smithe by Colonel Baker, who called his attention to the pressing need of a waggon road between Golden City and the Upper Kootenay, to facilitate the conveyance of supplies at present carried by pack trains, and also to place the settlers within reach of a central market on the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Smithe replied in a short and concise speech, saying he had come among the people, and penetrated into the interior of the country, which he believed no premier had ever done before him, to try to ascertain what were the urgent requirements of the settlers, and bring them before the House when it met. He hoped to connect the Upper Kootenay Valley with the outer world both by land and water, through the Columbia and Kootenay rivers, which could be joined by a canal, and made navigable from Golden City to the interior.

Suicided.

Columbian: Early Saturday morning a Chinaman was found hanging from one of the support wires of the smokestack of the Hastings Saw Mill at Vancouver. At the coroner's inquest on Saturday afternoon a verdict of suicide was returned.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvellous. See advertisement.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 28, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The gross debt of Canada on the 1st of March, 1886, was $281,314,532. There are 211 members in the Dominion House of Commons. Our debt is therefore more than $1,000,000 to every constituency.

The Belgians are showing great energy in developing their Congo possessions. A regular line of monthly steamers is now plying between Antwerp and the great African river, and if the trade demands it, the service will be made a bi-monthly one.

Toronto *Mail*: Twelve sixty-four pounders have just reached Esquimalt. They were sent from Woolwich, and they made a large portion of their journey by the Canadian Pacific railway. They are for defence, not defiance.

The Portland *Oregonian* truthfully remarks that the average newspaper is infinitely braver than its patrons. They are often found trying to vent their private spleen through its columns while remaining concealed themselves, while they denounce the paper as cowardly if it refuses to do their bidding.

The surplus in the United States States Treasury is increasing so rapidly that the administration is convinced of the absolute necessity of stopping the influx somehow. The aggregate assets on the 31st December were $544,094,782, and the aggregate liabilities $476,105,791, leaving the aggregate balance $67,988,990.

Says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*: "The British government is sending twelve eighty-tons guns to be set up at Victoria, B. C., ostensibly for the protection of that village of five thousand inhabitants. The object is really to protect that coast and naval depot from future Russian attack, and not a menace to the American union, as suggested by some nervous people. This country has nothing to fear from the planting of twelve big guns at Victoria." No, indeed; the army that dodged Geronimo for four or five months could easily keep out of the way of a few big guns at Victoria. Eighty-ton guns are not as light of movement as was Geronimo.

The most rabid ministerialists now admit that the Conservative outlook in Nova Scotia is most discouraging to that party. The Liberals are placing their best men in the field with the certainty of carrying from a dozen to fifteen out of the twenty-one districts. To the failure of Messrs. Thompson and McLelan as party leaders is believed to be the responsibility of such a condition of affairs. The Halifax morning *Chronicle*, a most excellent and reliable journal, is hopeful that its friends will carry a greater number than the cautious politician is willing to concede. With the exception of one, or two districts in Cape Breton there is not a constituency in Nova Scotia safe to the Conservative, writes a prominent individual of that city.

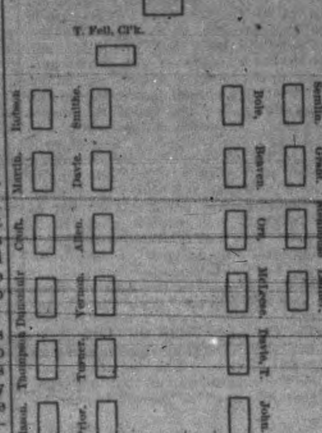
England, at no distant date, is to push her Indian railroad system far into Afghanistan. Candahar is the first objective, then Herat. In the race for Herat the Russians have a decided advantage. The terminus of the Quettah line is yet a long distance from Candahar, and Candahar is 369 miles from Herat. The Russian Transcapian Railroad, according to despatches, has reached Merv, which is not far from 250 miles from Herat. A spur from the main line at Sarakhs, however, would be the most direct connection with Herat, and would be but little over two hundred miles long. If the Russians get to Herat first they stand at the gates of India, and have several roads open to their choice for their advance. On the other hand, if the two railroad systems unite in peace it will be possible for the traveler to go through from London to India in nine days.

The political economists and statesmen of the United States are finding out that the only way for them to keep the mills employed is to find an export market for their surplus manufactured goods. They are finding also that they cannot obtain any considerable market in foreign countries while they persist in shutting the products of foreign countries out of the United States. They are learning the very lesson which was brought home to England between 40 and 50 years ago. If they want to sell they must consent to buy, for every sale involves a purchase. The one thing needed to start the manufactories of the United States on a career of unexampled prosperity is a low revenue tariff. It can hardly be doubted that a country which had the courage to dispose of slavery will have the wisdom to get rid of protection.

Toronto *Telegram*: To give the Tories their due, they have given us, among many quite questionable things, two which have been and will long be of the greatest advantage to the country. These are the N. P. and the Canadian Pacific Railroad. We are willing to admit that neither of these is altogether perfect. We are willing to admit that they have been attended with some disadvantages. But in their origin they are both bracing and patriotic—bracing because they brought into bold and splendid action all the industrial resources of the country, and patriotic because they exhibited a magnificent confidence in its innate power and greatness. It is quite true that the N. P. is fraught with more or less invidious discriminations; it is quite true that in some cases it has failed to accomplish all that was prophesied and expected of it. Similarly it may be said of the C. P. R. that its construction has not been effected without drawbacks. Many think that the syndicate obtained too good terms. Many hold that the road cost too much. Grant that there is some small fraction of truth in these objections, what then? One of the most gigantic enterprises ever attempted by a country of Canada's population has been carried through with a speed and practical benefit which have called forth the astonishment and admiration of the whole world.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The Local House was opened yesterday afternoon by the representative of royalty, whose magnificent cocked hat and resplendent gold-lace created a more lasting impression on the spectators than the so-called "speech from the throne," which was written and delivered with a punctilious regard to its inconsequentiality. The seats of the members were all jammed together, to make room for the ladies, who attended in force, and their escorts; but when fixed for the regular work of the session and occupied, the following will be the arrangement:



Hon. Mr. Smithe, who has been fighting inflammatory rheumatism for some weeks, was in his place muffled up in a heavy overcoat, ready to fight the opposition. He seems to us to have the appearance of being far from well.

Mr. Pooley was elected Speaker. The leader of the opposition pointed out, but in vain, that Mr. Pooley was the law partner of the Attorney General, and might have suggested that he was one of King Rab's paid vassals, and consequently could not be an impartial presiding officer. We are inclined to think on the whole, however, that the fears of the opposition will prove groundless.

Mr. W. Norman Bole sits on the right of the leader of the opposition. He will be a great addition to the debating strength of the House, and will prove to be an influential member of the opposition. There is a charm in his voice, enriched as it is with the faintest tinge of the Irish tongue, that captures and retains the attention of the galleries. He will be heard from frequently during the session—oftener than Smithe and Robson want to hear him.

We are glad to see that Hon. Mr. Beaven, leader of the opposition, is steadily improving in health. There is a noticeable improvement since last session. He is by long odds the best informed man in the House on all questions appertaining to legislation and procedure, and but for his advice the government would frequently commit the most egregious errors.

INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Duncan McArthur, possibly the most popular and best known citizen in Winnipeg, and who for many years was manager of the Merchants' bank in that city, and who claims that during his management that institution never lost a single cent, and now the leading member of the financial agency firm of McArthur, Boyle & Campbell (the latter being a son of His Grace of Argyle, and Mr. Boyle, the gentleman who for years was secretary to the Hon. A. N. Richards, when Lieut.-Governor of this province) is out as an Independent candidate for the representation of Winnipeg in the Commons. In his address to the electos he says:

> I offer myself as a straight Independent candidate for the representation of this city in the Dominion Parliament at the ensuing election.

Mr. McArthur has three planks in his platform which affect the interest of that city, which he places before party. This in the present juncture of affairs is the position every patriot and lover of his country will adopt. Country first and always, is evidently the political shibboleth in Manitoba. Mr. McArthur's first plank is the settlement of vacant lands in Manitoba. Second, the rapid completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway. His third is one which affects this province as well as Manitoba, yet our political solons appear to completely ignore its importance. It is:

> The recognition by the Dominion Government of the right of this province to grant charters to construct railways to its southern boundary.

He advocates also the abolition of the monopoly clause in the C. P. R. charter. Commenting on the subject the *Sun* says:

> "These three planks should be embraced in every platform and there should not be the least doubt as to the quality of the timber. If we are true to our own interests, we may have a unanimous delegation at Ottawa on these and all other Manitoban questions, and Grit and Tory may, in selecting candidates, indulge their party leanings without there being any fear that the interests of the province will suffer thereby."

And again it remarks:

> It is not of Conservative candidates alone, but of Reformers as well, that pledges must be demanded. * * * No candidate should be supported by any man who does not place country before party, who is not willing to pledge himself to oppose disallowance no matter by what party proposed or what the party exigencies may be that incline him to support it. Let us for once have representative Manitobans at Ottawa and not mere party hacks.

Referring to the position of partizan representatives the Montreal *Witness* says:

> Our representatives are not free agents in the Legislature, but accept from the caucus an imperative mandate to support one side or the other; and the sacrifice of the public interests to the party's welfare is the frequent and inevitable consequence.

It is a well known fact in political ethics that the straight, servile party man is hostile to men claiming independence of thought, word and action. The following will illustrate the premier's conception of what a party hack should be compelled to do. On a memorable occasion he is reported to have said:

> I would not give a fig for a supporter who only supports me when I do what is right; what value is a man who will support me right or wrong.

THE EDMUNDS' BILL

Passes the Senate at Washington on Monday.

What is Thought About it in Canada.

(Special to The Times via the Puget Sound Telegraph Company's Line.)

Toronto, Jan. 25.—The passage by the U. S. Senate yesterday of the Edmunds' Fisheries bill attracted very little attention here. None of the papers comment upon the matter editorially.

Another Version.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The *Times'* Toronto special says the news of passing of the retaliation against Canada has been received here with considerable surprise, as the feeling had been encouraged by some of the papers that the bill was only introduced as a threat that it would not be touched till next session of Congress. Canadian shippers are very much aggrieved over the prospective injury that the enforcement of the bill at any time may do to Canadian commerce. The effect of the passing of the bill has been to breed fresh discontent against the present Conservative government of Canada for its action on the fisheries question, and failure to take proper steps to negotiate a treaty with the United States. It is the general opinion here that whatever party is returned to power at the election four weeks hence, it should be pledged to use its utmost endeavors to introduce some measure which will produce the friendliest relations between Canada and the United States.

The Queen's Speech.

London, Jan. 25.—At a Cabinet Council held at Windsor to-day the Queen received and approved the speech to be delivered from the Throne at the opening of Parliament on Thursday.

GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENT.

Gladstone arrived in London to-day. At the stations along the road from Hawarden he was recognized by the people and enthusiastically cheered.

Three thousand miners at Airdrie, Scotland, have struck for an advance of one shilling per day. The strike has occasioned an excitement among the colliers throughout Scotland.

LONDON STOCKS.

The semi-panic on the stock exchange caused by the *Daily News* article of yesterday has subsided, and markets are now rampant. Consols for both money and accounts opened to-day at an advance of one-eight on closing prices of yesterday.

OFFICIALLY DENIED.

The statement published in the London *Daily News* of Saturday, that England is alarmed over information in its possession that Germany intends to ask France for explanations and the meaning of the French military movements on the frontier, is officially denied here. The French government declares there is nothing to justify such remonstrance on the part of Germany.

IN TROUBLE.

London, Jan. 25.—The case of Charles Deakin, an American, of Susquehanna, Penn., against Geo. Frankin Anderson who describes himself as an American solicitor of Detroit for swindling the farmer out of sums of money amounting to $20,000 for alleged expenses while prosecuting in a pretended attempt to recover for plaintiff large English estates which he had been led to believe belonged to him by inheritance, was up for examination to-day. Deakin testified to the fact of the swindles already published and Anderson was remanded for one week without bail. The government will prosecute the case.

War Rumors Denied.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The cabinet met today. It is reiterated that the war rumors in circulation are as incorrect from a military as from a diplomatic point of view. Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War, publishes a denial of the report that he is buying horses abroad for the use of the army.

THE FRENCH CALM.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The newspapers of all parties join in accusing the English press of inventing and circulating bellicose canards. French journalists assert that England's newspaper men are engaged in this alleged work from pecuniary motives, being interested in influencing the stock markets. France, however, it is declared, will not fall into a trap. She is calm and can defy the manœuvres of her enemies.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.

Three per cent rentes closed this afternoon at advance of 17½ continued over yesterday's official closing quotation.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Meyer, the alleged German spy who escaped at the time of the capture of his two companions at Lyons, has been arrested. All three insist that the soldier who accuses them trumped up the story that they tried to bribe him and obtain for them one of the new French repeating rifles.

A dispatch from Tonquin says: Col. Brissend has carried the rebel position at Mika Thenoan, and that 500 insurgents were killed. The French were pursuing the rebels.

Clothing for the Austrians.

Vienna, Jan. 24.—It is estimated that the landstrum will supply a million additional men. They are regulations appended five decrees relative to the landstrum, which directs that if the men are summoned before the uniforms are received they must wear an insignia consisting of yellow and black arm bands, and bearing the number of the regiment to which they belong. It is further ordered that each man must provide himself with a metal case in which to keep papers by which he may be identified. If wearing their own clothes they shall be allowed ten kruezers daily. These instructions to the landstrum are regarded as an indication of an early campaign, and causes considerable disquietude.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Although the Bulgarian situation has improved the military preparations of the Austro-Hungarian Governments continue unabated. In the event of the mobilization of the great armies to be formed each corps will have no less than 25,000 men and commanders. These corps have already been designated. It is believed these gigantic preparations have been undertaken from fear of a war with Russia concerning the Bulgarian question than with the view of a contingency of war between France and Germany, which would cause additional eastern complications.

EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

An order prohibiting the exportation of horses is daily expected.

A Deluge in Queensland.

London, Jan. 24.—Dispatches from Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, state that that colony has been swept by a fearful cyclone accompanied by a rainfall of such extraordinary copiousness that 20 inches of water fell in a short time. The result has been disastrous floods in the city of Brisbane. Some of the thoroughfares are submerged to a depth of 20 feet. The city is entirely cut off by the floods from its suburbs. The report says that many persons have been drowned.

Campaign Comments.

Capt. Irving, finding that a political life would interfere very considerably with the duties of his position as manager of the C. P. N. Co., has concluded not to offer as a candidate for the Commons.

The *Colonist* is a little premature in its attack upon Mr. Grant. That gentleman has not announced himself as a candidate; and in common courtesy the mud-thrower should wait until the gentleman it desires to blacken has brought himself within range of its dirty missiles. No doubt Mr. Grant will be quite prepared for the deluge of abuse and misrepresentation which will meet him from that source. A newspaper, whose proprietor publicly stated that *he* would be a candidate, and at last only retired because he saw defeat ahead, should not provoke comparisons. The people of Victoria are the best judges whether D. W. Higgins or John Grant would be the better representative, and also whether the latter gentleman is not as well qualified for the position as either of the candidates now in the field. The organ would be better employed in promoting harmony in the ranks of the ring it tried to organize, and after it has secured unanimity at home, it can devote its time to the congenial occupation of abusing and misrepresenting its neighbors. In the meantime it can be pondering this fact: If Mr. Grant accepts a nomination, he will be elected, and don't you forget it, Mr. *Colonist!* The organ of "Liberal-Conservativism (formerly a Gritback) has nothing to say about Mr. Baker's candidature, or the self-appointed team, Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare. Both of these gentlemen announce themselves in the field to stay, regardless of any nomination by the meeting to-morrow night. It will be rather amusing if the ex-members compel the *Colonist* "ring"—which convened the meeting with the special object of nominating two new men—to eat humble pie by disbanding without having accomplished anything. The mountain in labor will probably bring forth a mouse.

There are party men and party men. A general support of a government is not, in our opinion, inconsistent with a liberal exercise of private judgment. A blind, unreasoning, unthinking allegiance to Sir John A. Macdonald's administration—even though it may be opposed to the interests of this constituency, as in the case of the Franchise Act—is about to be made the shibboleth of the political fight in this city. We are on the side of those who will think for themselves and reserve the right to consider all questions on their merits.

Would it not do just as well to allow Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare, if again elected, to remain at home and record their votes by telephone? Like the Irishman who was "agin the government" on every vote they might telephone, "I vote for Sir John every time." It would be more economical than going to Ottawa, and probably quite as serviceable to the country.

Dominion Election Notes.

The Ottawa Liberals have renominated their ticket of 1882, namely, Dr St Jean and Mr A F McIntyre, barrister. In North Victoria, Hector Cameron, Conservative; South Brant, W F Cockshutt, Conservative; West Huron, Robt Porter, Conservative; Lincoln, W K Petterson, Reform; Ottawa, J L P O'Hanly, Independent; Hants, Wm Curry, Reform. In Centre Toronto Mr. A W Wright will run on a combination ticket.

The writs for Assinboia has reached Regina. Mr. Dixie Watson is returning officer. He has appointed nomination day for the 15th and polling on the 22d. Four thousand copies of the Election Act are being printed for the use of deputy-returning officers in the coming elections.

Mr. Perrier is likely to be the Liberal candidate for Beauce, Hon. Mr. Joly for Megantic, Mr. Clapperton for Bonaventure, Mr. Chas. Langelier for Montmorency, and Hon. John Hearn for Quebec West.

Alonzo Wright, King of the Gatineau, has again consented to stand for Ottawa county in the Conservative interest.

Hon. A. W. McLelan, Minister of Finance, has been re-nominated by the Conservatives in Colchester. Mr. Drummond will run as the Labor candidate in Pictou.

Mr. F. E. Kilvert, ex-M. P. for Hamilton, has been appointed Collector of Customs for the "ambitious little city." Another of the "faithful" gone to his reward.

Mr. R. G. Hervey, of Maitland, will be the Tory candidate in South Grenville, vice Mr. Shanly, who will not be renominated.

Mr. Colby, M. P., will not seek re election in Stanstead for personal and political reasons. Mr. Ryder, the Liberal candidate, is likely to redeem Stanstead.

Lord Boyle will be an independent candidate in Western Assiniboia.

Geo. R. R. Cockburn, ex-principal Upper Canada College, will likely be the Conservative candidate in Centre Toronto. John Small will again receive nomination in East riding and James Beaty, who is out with a long address to his constituents in the west riding, will run again, convention or no convention.

The political situation in Quebec province is the great subject of discussion in Montreal, particularly in view of the significant editorial in *La Presse* and the news of Premier Ross' resignation. *La Presse*, one of the Secretary of State's organs, comes out squarely in favor of a third party of Conservatives opposed to Sir John on the Riel policy, on the attitude of the *Mail* and on the preponderating Orange influence in the cabinet The Nationalists speak of a coalition with Laurier.

"Always in Advance."

The *Colonist*, in its bluff and blow game, has again been nicely caught. The "reliable" organ which yesterday claimed that its news was "*always in advance of any published west of Toronto*" will please look at itself in this mirror: The cablegram from London—

FROM "THE TIMES."	FROM "THE COLONIST"
Jan. 19, 1887.—A frightful accident happened in this city this evening. The Hebrew Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at the theatre in Princess street, Spitalfields, which was attended by about 500 persons, mostly Jews. Some one in the gallery, doubtless for a joke, shouted "Fire!" The gas was immediately turned off at the meter, and a terrible panic ensued. People rushed in a solid mass for the doors, and a number were trodden under foot. When the panic had subsided it was found that twelve women and youths had been trampled to death in their rush to escape, and many others were injured.	Jan. 20, 1887.—A frightful accident happened in this city this evening. The Hebrew Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at the theatre in Princess street, Spitalfields, which was attended by about 500 persons, mostly Jews. Some one in the gallery, doubtless for a joke, shouted "Fire!" The gas was immediately turned off at the meter, and a terrific panic ensued. People rushed in a solid mass for the door, and a number were trodden under foot. When the panic had subsided it was found that seventeen women and youths had been trampled to death in the rush to escape, and many others were injured.

Stale news, a week after it appears in The Times, is but carrying out the role of our contemporary in being "always in advance of any published west of Toronto." Hot chestnuts for our neighbor, but nevertheless facts are facts.

The Yosemite.

It is understood that every effort is now being put forth to have the Yosemite ready for the Victoria-mainland route at an early date. The new shaft was brought to her dock to-day from the Albion Iron Works where it had been prepared for its position in the steamer. It is creditable to Victoria's industries that so ponderous a piece of iron as this shaft is could be handled with such ease as it was in the Albion Iron Works.

DIPLOMACY OR BLOOD.

The Fisheries Question Discussed in the U. S. Senate.

Senators' Hostility to Great Britain--Heated Speeches.

On Monday last in the U. S. Senate after routine business, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases.

Hoar suggested the insertion of the words, "or unjustly vexed, or harassed therein by authorities thereof." He thought the bill would be much safer if it contained that general phraseology.

Ingalls thought these fishing difficulties must be ultimately settled by negotiation or by war. This measure was distinctly one of retaliation. It was an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a fish for a fish, an insult for an insult, a wrong for a wrong. He thought it important before the Senate was called upon to vote that the Committee on Foreign Relations should advise the Senate whether this measure was intended to be pacific or hostile, whether it was in effect an invitation to negotiate or practically a declaration of war. There was no use in disguising the proposition. There was a feeling of irritation, the real party in interest being Great Britain and not Canada, which was at any moment, if the present attitude was continued, liable to lead to discontent which might ripen into exasperation, and this into open hostility. It was therefore of the very greatest importance that at the threshold of the vestibule the Senate should understand whether the bill was intended as a pacific or as a hostile measure. He quoted for Senators from the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and indicated that the countries had been inundated with blood on less provocation. The conduct of the Dominion and of Great Britain, according to this report, was sufficient to justify and warrant

A DECLARATION OF WAR

on the part of the United States. It was a violation, not only of treaty rights guaranteed by repeated conventions, but it showed an inclination on the part of the Government of Canada and of Her Majesty's Government to harrass, annoy and destroy American fishing interests simply for the purpose either of private gain or of malicious injury to the United States. It appeared to him that in a case of such grave allegations, in view of the irritation and discontent known to exist between the countries, that the reporting of a measure which authorized the President to enter simply on a process of retaliation was hardly consistent with the gravity of the situation. It was dangerous counsel to authorize the President to continue in the same line of conduct and a policy with the inevitable result either of finally negotiating for the purpose of settling these questions or else of going to war in defense of our rights under the treaty of 1818. He thought it would be better, more in accordance with the dignity of the subject, with the morality which ought to prevail among nations as among men, to declare as a conviction of the Senate that the relations between the two powers are such as to require negotiations, and that there should be authority not to issue letters of marque and reprisal, but to select a commission to consider the subject, and, if possible, to reach some basis of understanding between Great Britain, Canada and the United States in regard to the fishery.

Frye said that Ingalls seemed to recognize that Canada was playing the role now which she had played twice before. She played it for but one purpose, and that was to secure negotiations for reciprocal treaties, and these reciprocal treaties had turned out to the advantage of the United States and

TO THE ADVANTAGE OF CANADA.

He believed it his duty to group the outrages which had beed committed by Canada within the last six months, and then he would let the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls) say whether or not he thought the United States ought to resort at once to negotiations. Frye made a very impassioned speech, charging the Canadian authorities with outrageous and inhumanities that would have disgraced the Fiji Islanders, and declaring that the purpose of the proposed legislation was to notify the Government of Great Britain that a continuance of such course must be at her peril. He intimated very plainly that the proposed legislation was desired by the President and members of his Cabinet.

Ingalls accepted Frye's interpretation of the bill as a correct one. It meant war. It meant war although Edmunds denied it necessarily did so mean. He expressed his pleasure at hearing Frye's interpretation of the bill, that it was a declaration to Great Britain, recognizing her agency in the matter, and notifying her that she will continue in it at her peril.

Mr. Edmunds asked Ingalls whether he meant to say that any act which the people of the United States might consider a violation of treaty was necessarily *casus belli*.

Ingalls—I mean to say that the declared and avowed and continued violations of treaty obligations or of international law was *casus belli*.

Edmunds—It does not necessarily follow that every breach of a treaty is to be followed by war.

Ingalls—How about continuous, deliberate, willful violations of treaty?

Edmunds—That is a different thing.

Ingalls—That is this case. This trouble has got to be settled, so far as this bill is concerned, either by diplomacy or by blood. England has always been a ruffian,

A COWARD AND A BULLY

among the nations of the earth—insolent to the weak, tyrannical to the feeble, and cringing and obsequious to the strong. Her history for centuries has been a record of crime against the human race. In England, in Scotland, and in Wales; against the Roman Catholics, against the Boers of South Africa, against the Hindoos and the Chinese—wherever there has been a feeble, weak, helpless nation, Great Britain has been there for the purposes of rapacity and plunder and conquest. England bears no good will toward this country. The memory of two defeats rankles, I dare say, in the breasts of Englishmen. When I say that Great Britain is not friendly to this country, I mean that the ruling classes are unfriendly to this country. Her course has always been one of wrong, insolence and outrage. England cheated the South with false hopes of recognition, and injured the North by violations of neutrality. I believe that there is no special reciprocity of good will on the part of America towards England. There are few Americans who do not regard Waterloo as an unfortunate event. There are few Americans who do not recognize the fact that the course of England towards this country has been one of insolence and suspicion and outrage from the beginning of our national existence. If I read this transaction aright, there is no purpose on the part of Great Britain to secure a peaceful solution, a pacific interpretation of the doubtful provisions of the treaty of 1818, but rather a deliberate purpose so far to foment irritation and discontent between Canada and the United States, as to prevent the pacification in the immediate future which would be inevitable if both people were left to the operation of the natural laws trade and society. I see very plainly what the purpose of Great Britain has been in this matter. She desires to render it impossible for

FREE, FRIENDLY RECIPROCAL RELATIONS,

political and otherwise, to exist between Canada and the United States. Therefore, I was glad to hear of the interpretation placed on the proposed legislation by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), that, so far as he is concerned, it is to be a declaration to Great Britain (recognizing her agency and her power in the matter) that she will persist further at her peril.

Hoar declared it to be his opinion that the proceedings of the Canadian authorities in this matter were undertaken for the purpose of interfering with a matter which is purely of their own domestic concern. It was not that Canada might catch the fish without molestation; it was that she might sell the fish without the interference of the American tariff policy. He regarded this attempt by a foreign power to enforce upon the United States, against our will, a certain domestic policy, as one of the most emphatic and flagrant acts of hostility that could be committed short of actual war. He did not understand, however, with the Senator from Kansas, that the object of this measure was to bring about either war or further diplomacy. It was merely saying to the British government and the Dominion of Canada that so long as they attempted to interfere with our domestic arrangements in this way they should not be permitted to sell their fish or other products in American markets at all.

Evarts argued in support of the bill, which he said was not in the nature of a menace, or tending at all in that direction. It was the duty of Congress, he said, to take away from local disturbance, irritation and resentment. So far from the bill tending to war, or tending to umbrage, it was intended to have a contrary effect. It was an immediate announcement to the people that they had only to trust their protection, not to personal resentment, but to the government of the United States, and when the opening summer should bring out a recurrence of the fishing season and of the fishing dangers the question would be removed from that theater of collision; and, if not concluded, it would be under the control of both governments in deliberate consideration of what should be done in order to have stability of intercourse, and in order to give stability to the peace and dignity to the two great nations—the United States and Great Britain.

Hale declared himself earnestly in favor of the bill. Its provisions were not harsh, but moderate; not rash, but well considered, and he believed that these provisions when enacted into law and carried out by the executive would be efficacious.

The bill, at conclusion of a most interesting discussion, passed the Senate with only one dissenting vote—46 to 1.

THE EDMUNDS' BILL.

The Canadian Press on the Petty Piece of Spleen.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Referring to the Washington fisheries legislation the *Globe* to-day says: The United States Senate, since it became a caucus of plutocrats, has displayed little statesmanship, and its decadence in general esteem will be furthered by its retaliatory Fisheries bill. When no regular evidence was before them, and with none in rebuttal of statements of the angry fishermen, the Senators of the U. S. have brought Canada up for trial and pronounced her guilty, and put a weapon for her punishment into the President's hands. The use of that weapon will injure American trade at least as much as Canadian. It does not lessen the contempt due to senatorial legislation. Their game in its diplomatic aspect is an old one of alarming Great Britain into bulldozing Canada.

The *Mail* says: Retaliatory measures have been passed by the U. S. and as a result poor Canada is to suffer all the frowns of the republic, if she persists in referring to her treaty rights. The Canadian authorities simply required fishermen to obey customs laws, such as all American vessels frequenting Canadian ports are obliged to obey, and to report on entrance, and to clear regularly upon departure. Seizures were made for violation by Americans of the treaty, by purchasing bait. The Canadian government has not in a single instance refused all reasonable facilities for shelter and repairs, or obtaining wood and water, getting medical advice and reasonable supplies for the subsistence of the crew, when vessels have run out of those, and for this eastern fishermen want the American people to refuse to purchase from or sell to Canada.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Senate fishing bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, and leave granted that the committee report at any time.

The Fisheries Bill.

London dispatches of the 25th in reference to the passage of the retaliation bill by the Senate give the opinion of the leading London press on the situation:

The *Post* in an article on the passage in the United States Senate on Monday of the fisheries retaliation bill, says: "We are sure that Mr. Ingalls' outspoken bitterness against England does not represent the feeling either of the Senate or people; on the other hand, it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the importance of the question involved.

The *Daily News* says: "To-day's telegrams from New York, Montreal and Ottawa are of a very reassuring character. Nobody here regarded the violent speeches of Senators Ingalls, Hale and Frye seriously. Even the dignified American Senators are not above playing to the gallery. It must be hoped that no step will be taken to exasperate a quarrel and that the good sense of Canada will insist upon the policy of peace."

The *Standard* says: "President Cleveland will probably have the good sense to veto the measure or agree to it merely in form as a prelude to amicable negotiations. We protest against the idea of either England or Canada being coerced into yielding one jot or tittle of their rights by such empty threats. We have no sympathy for the ulterior motives assigned by Messrs. Ingalls, Frye and Hoar, but Americans by demanding such terms as these indicated ask more than justice. The dispute, however, ought not to be beyond the power of diplomacy."

Randolph Will Explain.

London, Jan. 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury will permit Lord Randolph Churchill to make a statement in Commons to-morrow, before beginning the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, explanatory to his position and resignation.

Exportation of Horses.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—An order has been issued forbidding the exportation of horses across the German frontier in any direction. In all cases deserving exception, an exemption will be made from the present and from future measures controlling the exportation of these animals.

To the Voters in the Electoral District of Victoria.

Gentlemen:

The singular, and at the same time fortunate, absence of grave political issues, other than the usual party feeling, generated by a feverish desire for change, makes it rather perplexing to a candidate for your suffrage to present a review of opinions in what newspaper men dignify as a manifesto. All I shall attempt to do at present is to offer a few desultory remarks, and trust to your indulgence, and I hope a more satisfactory discussion at a series of public meetings.

The main, and, in fact, the only active question at issue, as I gather from Conservative leaders, seem to be involved in works and expenditures, and denounced by the Liberals as extravagance and "boodlism." The application of this last Attic word is almost universal.

It is important, however, to remember that to condemn disbursements in the aggregate, without careful investigation as to particulars, is a very cheap and sordid method of dealing with economies and expenditures, however legitimate, and we are only fulfilling an imperative duty when we require the assailants of Sir John Macdonald's policy to show how efficiency in the great works achieved by Sir John's government could have been secured by a smaller expenditure.

That large sums have been lost through mismanagement I think goes without question. But loss and mismanagement in public departments appears to be chronic and common to all forms of government and has afforded sinister and perpetual opportunities to both honest and unscrupulous politicians for popular and unceasing attack. I think, however, it will be found wise in practice to carefully husband the finances of the country so as to preclude their being dissipated by possible mismanagement in the future. Situated, as we are, remote from the base of operations and esoteric wire-pulling, we have not received a fair share of the large annual appropriations destined for provincial improvements.

Now, whether this is the result of neglect or the inability of our members to make the Dominion government understand our claims and necessities, I am not in a position to determine. But of this I am certain, that political illiteracy is quite as disastrous to a country as some other forms of incompetency. Common sense and experience teaches us that we are as likely to sink an iron-clad with pea-shooters or obtain cannon balls from cabbage seed as to expect favors from astute statesmen by crude and unskillful effort.

There is not a province in the Dominion in which appropriations are more needed or where they would produce more immediate and permanent results alike to the Dominion as to ourselves.

If you honor me with your confidence it shall be my endeavor so to represent your interests to the federal authorities as to assure that attention and friendly consideration which, from our position and inexhaustible resources, we ought to be able to command.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect,
Yours, very truly,
T. B. HUMPHREYS.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 12th, 1887. jan18-dw

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Did you ever buy any DRY GOODS or MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS that have pleased you as well or gave you such satisfaction as the Goods bought at our Store?

25 inch Grey Homespun Dress Goods	$ 20
25 inch Dress Flannels, black and colors	25
25 inch do. do. All Wool	35
42 inch Cashmeres Black and Colors	40
44 inch French do. do.	65
25 inch Scotch Homespuns Dress Goods in Light and dark Gray	35
26 inch Fine Black Velveteen	60
26 inch Colored do.	75
50 DOZEN	
Size 17x36 Linen Towels	12½
22 Yds., Unbleached Cotton for	1 00
18 Yds. do. do. Heavy	1 00
12 Yds., Canton Flannel	1 00
2 Yds., Wide Unbleached Sheeting	25
2 Yds., Wide White do. do.	35
12 Yds., White Cotton	1 00
10 Yds., do. Fine 36 inches Wide	1 00
15 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose	40
40 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose, Seamless	50
100 PAIRS	
Ladies Coraline Corsets in Gold and Scarlet per Pair	75
50 PAIRS	
Crompton's Coraline Corsets	1 00
75 PAIRS	
The famous Coiled Wire	1 25
A full line of Blankets and Comforters at our usually low prices	
Mens Heavy Wool Undershirts	75
Mens Scarlet do. do.	90
Mens Vienna Merino	1 15
Mens Lambs Wool $1.25 $1.37	1 50
All Wool Sox per pair	25
Mens Heavy Home Knits 3 for	1 00

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CLARENCE BLOCK,
DOUGLAS STREET.

WM. O'REILLY,
Manager.

☞ *All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.* jan13 D&W

CORBETT & MACLEAY,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.
jan8 D&W

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 28, 1886.

No Violence Meant.

In anticipation of the Chinese returning to Vancouver, the citizens met at the city hall and unanimously adopted resolutions requesting the people to meet in a body on Thursday morning at the wharf on the arrival of the steamer, and if any Chinamen were on board "not allow them to land." If John was put off at any other place on the inlet, he was to be permitted to take up a temporary habitation on the Brighouse estate, after which—the deluge or another meeting. The enthusiasm is unbounded, and all the citizens are acting in concert. It has been stated that every business man but one has signed the anti-employment of Chinese platform. There is little doubt that the greatest of all evils in our province will be minimized very considerably by the present aggressive action of the people of Vancouver. But as the expulsion has to be pronounced upon by the courts—and the Brighouse estate will probably, under its protection, be cleared by Chinese—it is too early to felicitate the agitators on their success.

Fears the C. P. R.

The Senate at Washington, on the 14th inst., by a vote of 43 to 15 adopted the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill. The leading feature of the bill and the one which rendered it particularly obnoxious to the railways was a provision that the railways should haul freight for short distances at proportionately the same rate as they charged for long hauls. The railways bitterly opposed this, particularly the companies of the northern states, which argued that its effect would be to make their through rates so oppressive that the Canadian Pacific would be able to cut under their prices and take away all their business. It was also argued in the Senate that railways would abandon their through freight rather than give up their profits on the local business.

The Library.

Vancouver is agitating a free library and reading room. This reminds us that our public Library by-law should be resurrected and, placed before the ratepayers once more. If defeated—as we think it cannot be if the friends of the scheme actively support it—the books might be presented to Vancouver. They might be of some use in enlarging the minds and enlightening the intellects of that city; locked up in a dusty room, inhabited only by rats, spiders and foul air, they are only a nuisance—an incumbrance. Use them, burn them, sell them or give them away. Now, Mr. Mayor Fell, as the library Atlantes, what are you going to do about it? Any other fate than their free use by our citizens would be a fell disaster, which you are bound to prevent.

The Delta Murder.

The Provincial government has decided to offer a reward of five hundred dollars for information that will lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of J. S. Harris. Their resolution to do so might have been come to five minutes after they knew the facts of the case, but it is better late than never. J. S. Harris, the murdered man, came from Chatham, Ont., about ten years ago, and has a brother living there still. He was agent for the Lorne estate and was highly respected in the community. If the cowardly murderer escapes, like the Cowichan case, life cannot be deemed very secure in the best settled portions of the province. And still there are a number of sentimentalists (we beg His Worship's pardon) who prate about capital punishment being "a relic of barbarism," &c.

Make Them All Knights.

London *Truth* (Labouchere's) organ says: There has been a good deal of trouble in the selection of mayors this year owing to the opinion that everyone chosen to this office is to be knighted, to celebrate the Queen's jubilee. In some cases pushing snobs have struggled to be nominated, and in other cases sensible men have declined it for fear of the "distinction." I have always held that everyone who can be made happy by being created a knight should be dubbed one at once. It is a curious weakness, but it costs nothing to gratify it. Why not take the opportunity of the jubilee to make all mayors, all aldermen, all town councillors and all vestrymen Knights?"

Exiled Victorians.

The colony of Victoria "exiles" in Seattle, which has lately been augmented by the addition of Klingle and Mahrer, were all seen together in a group at the Windsor Hotel in that city a few days ago comparing notes. Our informant says they appeared in high feather, as they sat around the fire spinning yarns, notwithstanding that they were about as incongruous in personal appearance and sentiments as Barnum's original happy family. They are gaining strength rapidly and propose to start a club, for entrance into which the minimum qualification will be a $500 defalcation. Lady R. and another celebrated female, are also members of the colony.

Resigned.

Mr. W. Norman Bole resigned the position of Police Magistrate of New Westminster, because his duties as representative would interfere with the "administration of justice" in the police court-room. In accepting the resignation, the council unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that he had discharged the duties of the office well, and regretting his resignation. During his incumbency of the office, Mr. Bole must have rendered over six thousand decisions. Only one of these, we believe, as been successfully attacked.

Harper's Publications.

Attention is directed to the announcements of the old, reliable and favorably known publishing house of Harper Brothers in another column of to-day's Times. For close upon half a century, notwithstanding the up and downs of American publishing houses, the Harper Brothers have withstood every commercial shock with adamantine firmness. To-day the publications are as popular as they were 25 years ago, while in general excellence and quality nowhere else are their equals produced. We recommend these publications to every reader of The Times.

Meum et Tuum.

The article headed "A Miner's Romance" which first appeared in the Times on Monday last, is copied *holu bolus verbatim et literatim*, without apology, comment, credit, expurgation, emendation, or "doctoring" of any, into the *Colonist* of this morning. We are thus gratified to learn that greater discrimination is being manifested in making selections, and that our columns are thus freely drawn upon to enliven the dull pages of our ancient contemporary.

Civil Service Examinations.

The *Canada Gazette* publishes a list of the candidates who passed the civil service examinations of November last. In this city, the following were successful: John O. H. Good, preliminary examination; Robert J. Butler, Henry W. Graves, Geo. A. McCullough, Francis B. Sargison, for qualifying examination. We believe all who competed in Victoria were successful.

ERICSSON AGAIN.

The Veteran Designer of the Monitor Offers

To Build Torpedo Boats for the Government.

In his first annual report Secretary Whitney expressed astonishment that so distinguish an engineer as Capt. John Ericsson, who had been of incalculable service to the country during the civil war, had not been called in to help solve the new problem of naval defence, although millions had been wasted upon costly and useless experiments. The House Naval Committee has now received a proposition from the famous planner of the Monitor, directed exclusively to one portion of the problem of harbor defence, that of fighting powerful ironclads with the high explosives. He proposes to sell to the government his well known vessel, the Destroyer, with her submarine gun, for $112,000, which is less than she cost to construct. His object is to enable the government to carry on in its own way and under the supervision of its own officers the final tests of the system of submarine artillery on which the Destroyer is based. In addition he offers, if the government is satisfied with the system, to build ten more Destroyers, of a large size, at a cost of $200,000 each, just as on the successful performance of the Monitor he built for the government larger vessels of that type. When it is remembered that Ericsson is now

IN HIS 84TH YEAR,

his proposition to enter into a contract for ten new vessels indicates excellent spirits and vitality; and, in fact, he seems to be still at the top of his working power. His offer is substantially to give for about the price of one first-class modern cruising battle ship eleven vessels; either one of which could, if the system is what is claimed for it, destroy the most formidable ironclad that should under take to lay our cities under contribution.

The method in which Capt. Ericsson has arrived at his conclusion is characteristically thorough. Admitting the need of fixed forts, impregnable to the batteries of ships, and themselves provided with heavy guns, there is always the danger that a portion of a numerous fleet can run by the forts in an unobstructed channel. If the channel is obstructed by booms and by mines, the enemy's torpedo craft may on a dark night cut or blow up the booms or pick up or cut the wires of the mines. If to guard against this result automobile torpedoes are resorted to, these are to some extent still experimental, and are very limited in their range and in their destructive effects. There remains, then, a sphere for a torpedo boat that can be driven for any required number of miles to attack an ironclad, and can then discharge an enormous dynamite projectile at short range against her beneath the thick belt of armor which is placed at the water line. This want is met, in

ERICSSON'S SYSTEM,

by the submarine gun. It is carried in the bow of a massively protected vessel, and by an ingenious apparatus can be discharged under the surface with ease, and without the slightest danger of having its action impeded by rushing water. Projectiles have frequently been successfully discharged from this gun in experiments, and its mechanical working this demonstrated. The bursting charge may be made of several hundred pounds of gun cotton, propelled by ordinary gunpowder, and the effect of this, delivered within a range of a few hundred yards, upon the least protected part of the hull of an ironclad, may be imagined.

Once before the question of purchasing the Destroyer, both for its intrinsic capabilities and for those remaining experiments which it is the Government's province to conduct, has come before Congress. But it was at a time when other forms of naval construction had prior consideration. Now that for the moment these have been authorized, and the question of submarine devices is one of the most pressing in naval architecture, the Destroyer may have a better welcome.

The Ghastly Relic.

The skull mentioned a short time ago as being found near Fort street whilst digging a ditch, which was supposed to be a white man, has been examined by Mr. W. J. Sutton, phrenologist. He pronounces it as belonging to a Siwash about fifty years of age, and that it is at least ten years since death. There is nothing remarkable in connection with it, except that he was a very powerful, muscular, Indian, of good stature. The marks on the scull it is believed were not produced by blows, causing his death, but are indentations of the skull or were received in early life. Mr. Sutton states that there is a remarkable difference in configuration of the craniums of the natives throughout British Columbia, each tribe having very distinct peculiarities and the one found, no doubt, belongs to the Songish tribe, Victoria.

Taking Water.

Some person in the council is "taking water" on the hack and express by-law. The by-law provides that they shall stand on Douglas and Yates street, and they are all standing on Government street. This was permitted until the first of the year, when all the old licences would expire. At present there are no licenses, and any cabman or driver may be prosecuted for obstructing the streets. The councillors and the police are winking at the practice and the cabbies wink at each other and stick their tongues in their cheeks as the weak-kneed councillors pass them bye. In the meantime a meeting will be held at 7:30 on Saturday night of the hack and express men and the hack committee to patch up a compromise.

A Treat in Lucille.

A rebearsal of the 3 act play "Lucille" was held at the theatre last night by members of the St. Joseph's Literary Society assisted by their young lady friends. The play is an emotional one of much interest. Miss Maggie Tierney assumes the leading lady's part and displays wonderful aptitude as an actress. The other characters are ably sustained. A drill by young ladies and gentlemen is quite a feature. The scenery and costumes are excellent and appropriate. The play will be presented to-morrow night at the Victoria and is well worth seeing. Reserved seats at Waitt's.

More Suits.

We learn that about twelve or fifteen locatees on Granville town lots have applied to the Supreme Court to compel the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to give them titles to their lots, of which they are now in possession. They claim to be *bona fide* locatees, and to have been in possession of their lots long before the bargain between the government and the company which transferred Granville to the latter. The railway company have thus, it will be seen, plenty of litigation on hand for some time ago.

Walkem vs. Higgins.

The trial of the suit brought against Mr. D. W. Higgins, of the *Colonist*, by Mr. Justice Walkem, for libellous publications in his paper, has been set down for trial on the 11th February, before Sir M. B. Begbie and a special jury.

THE DELTA MURDER.

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion for the Crime.

Ladner's Landing, Jan. 22.—Supt. Roycraft and Officer Moresby last night arrested Joe Lee and Charles Friend on suspicion of being the murderers of J. S. Harris.

[The two prisoners—Lee and Friend—are fishermen, and lived next to Harris. They first discovered the body of the deceased by looking through the keyhole. If it should turn out that they were the murderers they will have proved themselves to be the most consummate and coolest scoundrels unhung, as at the inquest they so conducted themselves as to impress their neighbors with the belief that they were entirely ignorant of the whole terrible crime. Possibly other arrests may follow.]

Ladner's Landing, Jan. 22.—Two men were arrested last night by Officer Moresby, on sworn information received from Crawford. The names of the men now in the lock-up here are Joe. Lee and Charles Friend. They have not yet been brought before the magistrates here. Supt. Roycraft and Officer Moresby have been away in the vicinity of the murder since morning.

PERSONALS.

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. John Douglas, Vancouver, is in the city.

Mr. Geo. Cowan, M. P. P. for Cariboo, arrived down last night.

Mr. W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., is in the city and will remain for the opening of the House.

Rev. J. W. Wadham, pastor of the Carleton Methodist Church, St. John's, N. B., has accepted the call to the Methodist Church, at Victoria, B. C., subject to the approval of the transfer committee. He will go to his new charge, if they agree, in July next.

From Saturday's Daily.

Rev. D. Fraser returned from New Westminster to-day.

Mr. F. J. Barnard has gone up to Harrison Hot Springs.

Mr. Van Waters, the Seattle agent of the C. P. R., has resigned his position.

Messrs. C. Semlin, M. P. P., and J. Mason, M. P. P., arrived last night to attend the meeting of the House.

Mr. and Mrs. George Winks, of Winnipeg, and son, are in the city and the guests of Mr. Wentworth Wood, James Bay, Mr. Winks' nephew. Mr. Winks has been in Winnipeg for some years engaged in private banking business. In Montreal the Albert buildings, Victoria Square are a standing monument of the energy and enterprise of Mr. Winks some years ago. He will reside in this city for some time, as it is his intention to make a thorough tour of the province and coast. He will visit Southern California ere he returns to the east.

Dominion Lands Reserve.

The Minister of the Interior having reported with respect to the lands in the vicinity of Port Moody harbor, in the province of British Columbia, that in consequence of their position on and in the neighborhood of that harbor, and the effect of the completion and operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway in developing the trade and resources of this district, these lands are at present of much more than ordinary value and are daily becoming more valuable. His Excellency in Council, has been pleased to order, that for the present all lands belonging to the Dominion Government, lying within certain described boundaries at the head of the inlet, are reserved from sale and settlement.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *

An Assailant Arrested.

On the 14th October last, as Mr. John Dean was in the act of stepping out of Barnes & Nesbitt's hotel, at Ashcroft, he was struck on the head with a stone, which was thrown by an Indian who a few moments before had been refused liquor and was put out by one of the proprietors. The Indian no doubt thought he was having his revenge, but unfortunately struck the wrong man. Mr. Dean was laid up for some time from the effects of the blow, and was put to a large expense. The Indian, called Long John, has now been arrested and is held for prosecution.

Dynamiting a Court House.

The Similkameen court house, at Granite Creek, was dynamited a few weeks ago, and a hole about ten feet square was knocked in the roof. Government Agent Tunstall is at present investigating the case. What object the dynamiters had in view—whether it was to blow up the majesty of the law in the person of the constable or simply to have a little "harmless" diversion—it is impossible to say; but the probability is that the perpetrators will have to make themselves very scarce in the neighborhood of Granite Creek.

Again in the Toils.

Robert Stenhouse is undoubtedly the greatest nuisance in the city. The other day he contributed $30 to the city for drunkenness and vagrancy, and is, no sooner out than again arrested. This morning officer Walker jailed him for vagrancy. On his person was ten cents. Three months' imprisonment this time, which he richly deserves, would do him good.

He Went South To-day.

The Mexico had amongst its passengers to-day a well-known Wharf street merchant and society man who is bound for the Bay City to consummate Cupid's sly work of piercing hearts with arrows of love. We trust none of Victoria's fair daughters will feel slighted at the young gentleman's partiality for 'Frisco ladies.

Killed in the Mine.

On Thursday evening a young man named Charles Stokand, an adopted son of Chas. Gullion, of Nanaimo, was run over by a car in No. 1 shaft of the Vancouver Coal Company and killed. In leaning forward, he fell in front of the car and the wheels went over his head, crushing it in a frightful manner. Deceased was twenty years of age.

Dirty Work.

The *Oregonian* says: "C. P. Dixon, the defaulting agent of the Canadian Pacific, now seeking shelter on British soil from punishment, is amusing himself by sending indecent, vile messages upon postal cards to his wife in this city. The dirty, dishonest scrub ought to be horsewhipped. Probably if some effort were made the rascal could be punished for sending obscene matter through the mail."

Delta Municipality.

John McKee, Jr., was elected Reeve of Delta by a majority of 14 over John Oliver. There were only 51 votes polled. The councillors were all elected by acclamation.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Meeting of the Quebec "Bolters"--Action of the Castors.

Sir John to Contest Kingston----Nominations Elsewhere.

Montreal, Jan. 22.—The Bolters held two political meetings to-day. The Castor wing attended one and the Federal malcontents the other. A declaration was drawn up by the Federals, which declared that they intended to persist in their attitude toward the government's Northwest policy, but they agreed with Sir John on the other political issues. The Castor wing, led by Senator Trudel, refused, however, to join the Federal malcontents.

WEST BRUCE AND TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—The Conservatives of West Bruce have nominated J. H. Scott, and the Conservatives of Toronto Alderman John Macdonald.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau stated to-day that there was a difference between the government and himself, but it was untrue that he had resigned. He stated also that he was unaware whether Sir Charles Tupper would enter the cabinet.

TAILLON'S MOVEMENTS.

Quebec, Jan. 22.—Nothing transpired to-day as to what Hon. Mr. Taillon is doing towards the formation of a cabinet.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE'S OPPONENT.

Halifax, Jan. 22.—Hon. A. McGillivray, ex-Speaker in the Provincial Assembly, will oppose the Hon. Mr. Thompson in Antigonish.

SIR JOHN AND HIS FIRST LOVE.

Kingston, Jan. 22.—A large Conservative convention was held here last night. Sir John was nominated to contest Kingston, with the ex-member, Mr. Alexander Gunn. Sir John accepted. The contest will be a close one. Both are strong men and have a large following here.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Sir Donald A. Smith will run as an Independent in Winnipeg. He is supported by the *Free Press*, Liberal, and *Manitoban*, Conservative. His election is certain.

Mr. A. A. McArthur, Liberal, merchant, has began his tour of Lisgar. He is meeting with such a success as indicates the defeat of Mr. A. W. Ross by a large majority, and for whom much sympathy, personally, is expressed.

Mr. J. H. Dumble, Liberal, has been nominated in West Northumberland in opposition to Mr. Guillet, the late member.

The Halifax Liberals have nominated the Hon. A. G. Jones and H. J. Fuller as candidates for that city in opposition to Messrs. Daly and Stairs, the present Conservative members.

In L'Islet, the Conservatives have nominated M. P. Belanger in opposition to Mr. P. B. Cosgrain, a well known Rouge leader. In this city the greatest activity exists in political circles. Mr. Alfred Jury a well known politician and labor reform agitator, is in the field for East Toronto. He will pole a large vote for all creeds will support him. The name of Mayor Howland is also mentioned in connection with this division of the city. If he runs the vote will be split and Smalls election assured. The Hon. S. H. Blake, brother of the Liberal leader will contest the centre division with Mr. Hay, who is not so popular now as he was in 1867 and 1882. E. E. Sheppard of the *News* a thorough going Democrat-Grit has been in the field for some time for the Western division. If the Liberals unite upon him his election over Mr. Beatty is certain.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Liberal organizer for Ontario, has completed the plan for the campaign. As an organizer he is equalled by none in the country. Since last October he has been most incessant in his work. The announcement of a dissolution found him prepared. In every Ontario constituency there will be a contest and the fight a stubborn one. At the Reform club (formerly Holland House) Wellington street, a gathering of the chieftains of the party is called for next Tuesday night. Each will then have his work assigned him and at once will proceed to the locality in which he is to work.

The Roman Catholic clergy, it is understood, beyond recording their own vote, do not intend to interfere in the pending conflict. It is said they are of opinion that their people are now so thoroughly familiar with the movements of both parties that instruction from the heads of that denomination is unnecessary. The Orange element is fierce in its attacks on the Liberals, and Mr. Blake in particular.

Heavy bets are already being laid on the result. Odds are being offered by the Conservatives of $1000 to $500 on a government majority of fifteen. The *Globe* is confident that Ontario will give a good account of herself and reverse the present Conservative majority of a dozen to a majority of about double that number. A large number of the young men of the province are joining the Liberal ranks. It is supposed that at least seventy-five per cent of the young men who now vote for the first time will be on the Liberal side.

Sleighing in the country is excellent and farmers have leisure time to attend meetings for the discussion of political topics. The National Policy has ceased to charm the rural population, for prices for all classes of produce is lower now than it has been for many years. The temperance people are undecided as to what action they will take in the contest. A majority of this organization are Liberals, but as they are anxious to press for legislation and the leaders hostile to undue haste a feeling of uneasiness prevails that neither party will act fair by them. The *Mail's* behaviour is loudly imprecated by the Conservative liquor men, who fear even a greater vote for the Blakeites than Mr. Mowat's supporters received.

Another French Crisis.

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have, by a vote of 18 to 6, rejected the amended budget presented by Mr. Dauphin, Minister of Finance, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of 3,700,000,000 francs, redeemable in 66 years to meet the temporary needs of the Government. Dauphin is consequently expected to resign as well as the cabinet.

PRINCE ALEXANDER

of Battenburg, formerly ruler of Bulgaria, has started by way of Italy on a tour through Egypt. He will travel incognito.

France is buying large quantities of sulphuric ether from German manufacturers. This is an ingredient in the new explosive called melinite, and the supply turned out by French factories proved inadequate to the demand from the War Department.

Shipping Failure.

London, Jan. 21.—John Paton, Jr., & Co., managers of the Monarch lines, shipowners, ship and insurance brokers, have failed. Their liabilities and assets both are very large.

Another Comet.

Melbourne, Jan. 21.—The tail of a comet of the first magnitude was visible from here last evening.

TWELVE PERTINENT QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—As citizens we are again solicited for our suffrages, and by whom? Let me then ask the following questions ere a decision is arrived at as for whom we shall mark our ballots:

1. Are they liberal in principles, with the courage of their convictions? 2. Have they educational qualifications to understand national questions, and the ability to discuss them? 3. Seeking to be members of the Dominion parliament, do they go as representatives of Canada or Great Britain? 4. Do they advocate the system of corruption which has prevailed for the last few years and which by Imperial system, possibly give an earldom to Sir John A. Macdonald, whilst the Mayor of one of the largest cities in America gets seven years imprisonment. 5. Do they advocate the introduction of royalty into democratic Canada, in antagonism to the neighboring Republic, and sap the liberal institutions of the country by the granting of titles to every vain person who is desirous of becoming a traitor to the trust reposed in him by the people. 6. Do they seek our suffrages to barter away our privileges for class destructions, which are becoming effete in all countries supporting them? 7. Are they prepared to give a blind support to Sir John A. Macdonald, and the sycophantic spirit be represents, because he enabled his friends to make millions out of the construction of the railway, guaranteed by the public domain, and built by its subsidies? Are they prepared to relieve him of the crime of allowing an alien contractor to flood the country with Chinese and then to bring forward a restriction act, after the public works were completed and restriction no longer necessary? 8. Are they prepared to endorse his restriction act, which enables the same number of Chinese to exist always by means of transferable certificates? 9. Are they prepared to support a Canadian National Policy in preference to all others, and accept the fulfillment of treaty obligations which, by confederation, makes Canada for Canadians an eventful possibility. 10. Are they prepared to join issue with our brethren in the east for cleansing the country from a political scourge, and in aiding them to obtain reciprocity with the United States, and the establishment of friendly relations which by Tory hands is impossible? 11. Are they prepared to publicly avow that Canada is for Canadians, or to forfeit the $200 deposit required by the electoral law. 12. Are they sufficiently educated to understand that the time has arrived for every progressive lover of his country to assert himself through the ballot box, and make himself respected by would-be perversionists of the national will? Young and educated Canada has had a surfeit of the "monkey business," and intends to purify the atmosphere of snobbery. Full well they know Great Britain will soon be too small to contain it, and they are resolved that Canada shall not support it. We want a prosperous province; a development of our resources; a free country for all and an equal opportunity and right before the law. Such a policy has made the United States what it is to-day, and what Canada will be in the immediate future. The reverse of that policy has built up institutions for the good of the few which are crumbling to atoms before an enlightened people.

More Anon.

MR. SHAKESPEARE'S ASPIRATIONS.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Mr. Noah Shakespeare, the junior ex-M. P. for this city, it appears is not satisfied with the experience he has had of political life. Having tasted the good things connected with the position; partaken freely of the feasts spread before him at Rideau Hall and elsewhere throughout the capital, he is now craving the electors to renew their confidence in him for another parliamentary term. Mr. Shakespeare is a public man and as such is fair game for public criticism. I make bold to ask the question what are his qualifications for the office to which he aspires and which should entitle him to receive the suffrages of the electors of Victoria? That gentleman should have other qualifications than the mere assumption that it is essential to send any kind of a figurehead to represent the enlightened views and wants of the people of this province; but, more particularly its growing commercial and other interests, which are of the highest importance to our future. When you were elected, Mr. Shakespeare, it was by one of those superficial causes which influence men's passions instead of their reason. You were going to drive the Chinese out of the country and make that the theme of your constant avocation. Do you know the meaning o' the word "avocation?" If so, why were you not true to your calling, and decline to give a mere servile support to the Dominion government on many questions which affected the laboring men of Canada, and were endorsed by the Trades' Labor Council of the east? When the fraud of a restriction act was at last brought forward, it was done, at the instigation of that body, and not by you; and when you hinted to the leaders of the labor movement in Toronto that you would like to address them they declined the honor, because they had abler and truer men in their midst. Neither the tricks of Sir John A. Macdonald nor your plausibility, Mr. Shakespeare succeeded in gulling that body. Their verdict was given at the last election. They remember your vote on the Franchise and Factory Act, and other measures they sought to bring forward, which were killed by you and others. They naturally asked what kind of people are they in British Columbia, who, having manhood suffrage provincialy, would accept anything else nationally? What have you got for Victoria harbor? What interest did you take with eastern capitalists to secure new lines of trade advantages to the province and our growing requirements? There is not a business man in the Province who will or can endorse your return, because no matter how good you are as a citizen—and I admit you are a worthy person in that respect, you are totally unfitted for the work before you. If we want an automatic representative we will get one made at a toy shop, which we can forward by post and save mileage and other expenses. We want men of more than ordinary ability, who can make themselves heard, feared and respected in the councils of the nation, and more at this time than any other period of our national history. As an eastern man I have no personal dislike to you Mr. Shakespeare. On the contrary I rather admire your ambition for aiming at realizations beyond the capacity of your genius. But that is not what the country wants, and you know it. If you were as patriotic, as you are anxious to serve your country, you would withdraw from the contest a wiser and more estimable man. Telegraph lines are up, and if you want proofs of these statements from Canada you shall have them.

North American Chinamen.

Another Failure.

London, Jan. 21.—E. S. Dale & Co., extensive timber merchants and saw mill proprietors have failed.

Chesterfield Dead.

London, Jan. 21.—Lord Chesterfield is dead. He was 65 years of age.

CONTEST IN THE CITY.

Movements of the Conservative Leaders--Meetings Held.

Prospects of the Liberal Party--The Conservative Jonahs.

In Ontario, the Liberals are entering upon the great struggle with even greater enthusiasm than was evinced just prior to the Ontario elections. There never was a time, since the developments in the Pacific scandal smashed the Conservative party, when the Liberals had more confidence in the complete overthrow of their opponents. The race is not always to the swift or the battle to the strong, and in our humble opinion there are many surprises in store for both leaders. If Sir John A. Macdonald returns to parliament with twenty of a majority or less, which is an optimistic Conservative prediction, he will be defeated in the first session. Rats always desert a sinking ship. The Liberal wave will roll on until it covers the whole Dominion.

"The Liberals would throw wide open the Dominion's door to the free admission of foreign merchandise." It is needless to name the fool who wrote the above.

Our esteemed contemporary, who was formerly a Grit but is now a "Liberal-Conservative," replies to our inquiry by propounding another, as follows: "In what position will the province be with the Conservative party in power and the British Columbia 'straddlebugs' pledged to support the Grits?" The answer is apropos and the argument deducible from it, vindicates our contention that the true interest of British Columbia demands that "party" politics be carefully eschewed. The *Colonist* could not have given us a more satisfactory answer had be tried to be agreeable and accommodating.

Mr. Baker has not yet stepped down and out, and if the *Colonist* thinks he is a Jonah who can be thrown overboard, the mistake will speedily be found out. The strength of the late Ottawa team consisted in its mean, or average. Baker's pugnacity offset the childlike blandness of the Shakesperian humility, and a happy medium was the result. If we are to have the latter again, we most assuredly want the former to leaven the lump of inertia. With one or two conspicuous exceptions in Canadian history—Oliver Mowat and John Robson, for instance—our most successful politicians have had a dash of the devil in them, and many of them, like Sir John A. Macdonald, rather gloried in their special accomplishments. And that is why there is always hope for Higgins in the political arena.

What British Columbia wants is not party politics (for the present at all events) but men of ability, of honesty of purpose, and of patriotism, to go to Ottawa with only one object in view—the advancement of the province. So indifferent are we to party politics, that we have no hesitation in stating that we are prepared to accept such men from the ranks either of the local government or their supporters or from the Conservative party. The ablest and the cleverest man in all British Columbia should represent Victoria, and demand in the next formation of a cabinet a seat therein, as the representative of the great west, and of people whose interests in many ways are not the same as those of the people of Ontario.

The organ is advised to discontinue playing on its new party political whistle. When, without party lines having been drawn, every representative is a "Liberal-Conservative," it cannot be any worse, and might possibly be somewhat better for the so-called "Grits," if the two political camps were established and the lines tightly drawn as in Ontario. If the organ had an atom of political prescience, it could see the absurdity of the course it is pursuing, and would act upon the safer rule of leaving well enough alone. The sleeping dog of party faction should be allowed to lie.

A meeting of gentlemen, favorable we presume to a "party" ticket, was held last night at Lowenberg, Harris & Co.'s office. The possible candidature of E. Crowe Baker, in conjunction with Mr. Shakespeare was very fully canvassed, and an adjournment was taken awaiting Mr. Baker's final decision. The most acceptable ticket, it appears, would be Baker and Duck, but Noah cannot very easily be side-tracked. If we might be permitted to make a suggestion, we would recommend that Noah be commissioned to build an ark, to which he can betake himself on the 22nd of February next.

But, speaking with all candor, why should Mr Shakespeare be shunted to one side? He has been a consistent supporter of Macdonaldism and "Boodleism" and if our people desire that sort of a man Mr. Shakespeare is just the sort of a man for them. He never gave an independent vote in his life, but always subordinated his intellect and his judgment to the machine called party and meekly obeyed the behests of its high-priest, Sir John A. Macdonald. Personally, he is a highly respectable gentleman of rather mediocre abilities; politically he is a marionette, who can only dance when the strings are pulled. Again we ask, why kick him overboard?

How would Mr. Theo. Davie do for Ottawa? He is a Conservative, we believe, but prefers to be untrammeled by party alliance and would act the free-lance to perfection.

A LADY'S HAT.

Woven, plaited, shaped by Fashion's
Rigid and unbroken laws,
A lady's hat is like her passion's,
Faith, and fancies—built on straws!

But, beautified with silk and lace,
Nature is o'erlaid by Art,
Just as her coquettish grace
Conceals from men the woman's heart.

Feathers curling white and gracious,
What sweet Virtue's emblemed there?
Hath not Innocence, all precious,
Like those plumes, fall need of care?

If you say that I am stupid,
Mad, perchance, as any hatter!
Well I'll laugh like nymph-caught Cupid,
And say, as he did—Bah! What matter!

On December 23rd the sawmill of Illingworth & Ingam, Leeds, one of the largest in the north of England, was destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at £30,000.

The number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 25th was 105. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 79.

At the Brighton Police Court the other day about 150 old men and women met together to receive a Christmas dole. Their average age was 73 years, but most of them were well and hearty, and quite ready to fight, if need be, for "Old England."

A cable message announces the death of Wm. Ballantine, the well-known London sergeant-at-law, at the age of 75 years. His death leaves a single survivor of the ancient sergeants-at-law—namely, Mr. Simon, M. P., of Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

The Montreal college with 400 pupils and the Polytechnic school with 100 pupils are about to affiliate with Laval University.

The death is announced of Mr. Francis Francis, the well-known writer on angling.

The Queen will be 68 years old on the 24th of May next, and will celebrate the 50th anniversary of her accession to the throne on the following month.

The strike of New Jersey coal handlers may lead to the strike of 50,000 coal miners in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Duncan, of Dublin, has given his tenantry at Balylanders, Michelstown, an abatement of 20 per cent.

Early on Dec. 21st an old man named Anthony Malony was found frozen to death on a road near Tivoli, Cork.

Mr J. C. Doran, solicitor, died on Dec. 26th, suddenly, at his residence, Pembroke road, Dublin.

DOMINION DOINGS.

Latest News from the East in Small Doses.

The Lyceum Theatre, Ottawa, was burned on the 18th. The building was owned by the Canadian Institute. Loss $24,000, insurance $9,200.

Another cold wave has struck Ontario. The thermometer on the 18th registered 30° below zero.

One of the most blinding blizzards, accompanied with a heavy snow fall, raged in Montreal on 17th and 18th. The cold was intense and locomotion interrupted. The Quebec mail was snowed up at St. Lambert all night and had to be dug out. The storm was the heaviest for 25 years, and will cost the Grand Trunk and C. P. Railways $50,000.

C. Wilson & Sons' spice and coffee mills, Toronto, were damaged by fire on Tuesday to the extent of $20,000. The building was insured.

Edward Meek, barrister, has entered an action of libel against the *Globe* claiming $10,000 as damages for calling him "Briber Meek." Meek is not meek.

The body of a man named Michael Delaney was found a short distance from the C. P. R. station, Elora, on the 17th. It is supposed he was killed by a train which passed shortly before.

A building occupied by Jas. Smith, blacksmith, and J. Kerby, carriage maker, Oil Springs, Ont., has been destroyed by fire, a total loss.

Francis Myers, an elderly farmer of Marmora, was killed to-day by the top of a haystack sliding off and falling upon him.

During the ice jam at Cornwall, on the 17th, the Stormont cotton mills, Canada cotton mill and Mack's flour mill were flooded. Frank Bergeron, the foreman of the Canada cotton mills, was drowned. The loss was very heavy.

A resolution has been offered in the U. S. Senate by Gorman, of Maryland, authorizing the President to issue a proclamation for the prohibition of transit through the United States and its waters of Canadian goods if it shall appear to him that an annoyance to American fishermen is connived at by the Canadian authorities.

The Militia Department has been informed that the project of sending an English artillery team to Canada next year has been abandoned on account of the jubilee celebration.

The government will not extend the customs service as proposed to the posts along the Northwest boundary line next spring.

Sol Cartier, a Montreal second-hand dealer, died from the effects of swallowing three false teeth a month ago. He suffered intense pain and died in great agony.

The residence of A. B. Aumgarten, Montreal, has been placed at the disposal of Lord and Lady Lansdowne. They are expected there on the 25th inst., and will remain a month.

Owen Lavalle, an old resident of East Hamilton, dropped dead on the street on the 17th.

J. M. Ross, the Winnipeg railway contractor, who was sent over the proposed railway route from Port Arthur to Duluth, by American mining capitalists who will build the road, reports the country to contain some of the finest iron and silver deposits in the world. The line is 110 miles long and will cost $13,000 per mile to build.

La Touche Tupper has not been appointed chief of the Manitoba police, nor has his present position of license inspector been given to Mr. G. B. Brooks, late editor of Winnipeg *Siftings*; all of which was recently reported.

Vital statistics registered in Toronto this week were: Birth, 62; marriages, 19; deaths, 16.

William Wilson, of Weston, Ont., dropped dead while at work.

One Balderson was killed by a premature explosion at Williams' iron mine near Calabogie, Ont.

Ontorio was visited last Friday by a severe snow-storm, which blocked all the railways and detained the trains.

Mr. Wm. Ince has been elected president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and H. D. Matthews vice-president.

A premature explosion at the Calabogie mines on Friday killed a young man named Bolderice and badly injured another.

The Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co. have opened offices at Whitby and Brooklyn, Ont., and Berthier and Three Rivers, Que.

Cape Breton has a native 6 feet 9½ inches in height with his boots on, and Antigonish has a citizen 6 feet 4 inches in his socks.

James Carroll, of Biddulph notoriety, has opened a general store on the C. P. R. at Rogers' Pass, the highest point in the Selkirk range of the Rocky Mountains, and asserts there has been a snowfall over thirty feet in depth in the mountains.

The retiring general freight agent of the G. T. R., John Porteous, was presented with an address and a purse by members of the Montreal Board of Trade. The purse contained two thousand dollars.

R. A. Ramsey, one of Montreal's most eminent, honorable and respected lawyers, died suddenly on the 15th inst.

Saturday's Dispatches.

The longshoremen of New York have boycotted the Dominion lines of ocean steamers.

Strong resolutions have been passed in New York, condemnatory of the movements from State to State of the Pinkerton detectives, who have lately committed serious breaches of the peace, and even murder.

Gov. Alger, of Michigan, is relieving hundreds of distressed and destitute people in Detroit.

Pinkerton's detectives have withdrawn from the Delaware and Lackawanna, near the Jersey City dock yards.

A swindling scheme was discovered in Chicago in connection with the life of the late General Logan. The G. A. R. repudiates all connection with the affair.

Evictions in Ireland were resumed on Thursday last. Roe, of Glenbeigh, says he will raze to the ground the habitations of all tenants refusing to meet his terms.

A Berlin dispatch says there is no question that France is preparing military camps along the German frontier.

It is believed that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will meet in Berlin the day of Emperor William's birthday.

The Prussian Minister of Finance in presenting his report states that trade had improved and that deficiency was being rapidly decreased.

Monsignor Rampolla de Tindaro, Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has been designated to succeed Cardinal Jacobini as Papal Secretary of State.

H. M. Stanly has started for Egypt.

The fight between the rival cable lines still continues, and a further reduction is predicted.

It is supposed that France is not carrying on her vast preparations for war for no purpose; she has an object in view, which will be developed very shortly.

The exportation of Russian-Poland horses to Austria or Prussia is prohibited.

Edinburgh, Jan. 22.—The court today granted a decree of divorce to the Marchioness of Queensbury from the Marquis of Queensbury on grounds of adultery.

During the year [illegible] the consumption of coal in San Francisco was [illegible] 620 tons, of which British Columbia's quota was [illegible] tons.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 28, 1887.

CLOSE CONTESTS.

It is expected that there will be many close constituencies at the pending election. In 1882 the Liberals out of 92 members for Ontario elected 38 and the Conservatives 54. In the Liberal constituencies none had majorities of less than 50; these were BAIN, North Wentworth, 3; MILLS, Bothwell, 8; PLATT, Prince Edward, 19; MCMULLEN, North Wellington, 20; JACKSON SMITH, Norfolk, 26; CAMERON, Huron, 29; FLEMING, Peel, 43; SPRINGER, Wentworth, 48; GREEN, Ontario S., 50. Seven other Liberal members were elected by majorities of less than 100, amongst whom were Ross, West Middlesex, 54; COCKBURN, Ontario, N., 50; WELLS, East Bruce, 61; ALLAN, N. Grey, 76; MCCRANEY, Hatton, 83; GUNN, Kingston, 92. In the same contest six Conservatives had majorities of less than 50 each, and ten of less than 100. Throughout the whole Dominion the Liberals carried twelve constituencies in 1882 by majorities of less than 50 and eleven with less than 100, while the Conservatives elected representatives in nine constituencies by majorities under 50 and nineteen by majorities not exceeding 100. Thus almost one fourth of the members of the House were elected by very narrow majorities. That the result in this election will be different in many cases is certain for the constituencies are in many respects changed and the voting power very largely increased. Hence it is that the result is largely problematical, bearing out the saying that nothing is so uncertain as a horse race and an election contest.

WANT OF HARMONY.

The repeated assurances telegraphed from the east to the Conservative press that the greatest unanimity and harmony prevails in the Ministerial camp indicates that the best of brotherly love in the inner circles does not prevail. It is evident that in Ontario and Quebec the Tories intend to press the fight on the National Policy issue. This will be the rallying cry of the campaign. Twice already that cry has carried them into the desired haven, and it will be interesting to watch its effects in the present conflict. The party organs in Ontario, we observe, which, for some time have given the N. P. a rest, are again bristling with editorials, pointing out that the prosperity of the country is due to tariff protection, and dishing up stories of English destitution, as though any possible tariff scheme could relieve the chronic poverty of the overcrowded masses of the Old World. But while this tendency is plainly noticeable with the Ontario organs, the Maritime Province journals favorable to the Ministry take a different tack. They are disposed to ignore or to minimize the tariff question. The Halifax *Herald*, for instance, claims that the Liberals have accepted the N. P., and that consequently it ought to be regarded as a dead issue. Its Liberal antagonist, the *Chronicle*, on the other hand, claims that they are just as live as ever, and quotes extensively from the Montreal *Gazette* to show that Sir CARTWRIGHT is still fighting the tariff. It joyfully reproduces the *Gazette's* charge that the Grits "have learned nothing and forgotten nothing since 1878," and expresses itself obliged to the *Gazette* "for giving the lie so direct to the Tory papers down here, when they seek to represent the attitude of the Liberal party towards it as being anything else than that of determined hostility." That the position of parties in Ontario on the tariff should be thus reversed in the Maritime Provinces, the Liberals there seeking to force the fighting on the N. P., and the Tories to relegate it to the category of dead issues, is another proof of the little community of sentiment existing between the the people of Central Canada and those of the extreme east and west.

HARDLY FIRST-CLASS.

The Toronto *Telegram*, Independent, states that people are speculating on Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S chances of carrying the country in the present contest. The chances, it says, can hardly be said to be first-class, and the Reformers are confidently counting on turning him out. Confederation would not go to pieces if a change of government occurred nor would any of us lose a meal fretting over it. Reformers are assuming that because Mr. MOWAT has carried Ontario with a sweep Mr. BLAKE will carry it with a similar sweep when the time comes. Perhaps he will, but it must be remembered that the constituencies are somewhat differently arranged for the Dominion elections from what they are for Ontario elections and that while Mr. MOWAT has thrice carried Ontario it has twice gone for Sir JOHN. There are are a good many voters who go with Mr. MOWAT in provincial contests who stand by Sir JOHN in Dominion contests on account of the N. P. It is assumed that Sir JOHN will receive his heaviest blow in Quebec, because of the agitation raised over the execution of RIEL. But the agitation raised over RIEL has pretty well subsided and Sir JOHN assures his friends that he still has the Quebec bishops on his side. If the Reformers are to hold the reins of power after the next election they will have to carry Ontario against Sir JOHN, with the N. P. at his back. Power by a majority in Quebec, with all the English-speaking provinces against them, would smell too much of RIEL and, to the better class of the Reform party would be as unpleasant as defeat.

The council of Woodstock, N. B., have concluded the contract with the Montreal Electric Light Co., to light the town yearly for $2200.

A barrel of apples passed through Sarnia for China the other day. They were shipped from Guelph, and the freight on them amounted to $8.

Messrs. J. Read & Son, of Port Elgin, N. B., cloth manufacturers, have assigned. Their liabilities are stated at $30,600, with preferences to the amount of $9,000.

THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

Our New York dispatches of yesterday announced the arrival there of Sir CHARLES TUPPER and his immediate departure for Ottawa. To-day no doubt he will be in consultation with the premier and his colleagues and the political situation thoroughly discussed. Whether the greatest harmony and unanimity of feeling as to the line of defence to be adopted will prevail in the ministerial camp none outside the cabinet will ascertain for a few days. It is an open secret that since a dissolution was decided upon in November that the harmony existing between the several cabinet ministers was somewhat strained. An effort had been made to conceal this from the outside public. The "specials" to the Tory press reiterated day after day that the most cordial relations prevailed. The senior of their organs in this city bawled itself hoarse in shouting that there was peace within the walls of the eastern and western departmental flocks. Notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary of State had said that he was at variance with his colleagues on the dissolution question, the organ asseverated that the most cordial relations existed between ministers. It overlooked the fact that Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU had sent in his resignation to the Premier. That he did so is corroborated by the Ottawa dispatch which appeared in our columns of yesterday, intimating that Mr. CHAPLEAU, who was at loggerheads with the government, had withdrawn his resignation, matters having been satisfactorily arranged. On the heel of this announcement comes the report that again Sir JOHN'S health is such as to cause uneasiness in the Conservative ranks at the capital. If reliance is to be placed in the press despatches it is even hinted that the premier's mind is failing him. This need not be a surprise to anyone. Few men indeed would be able to stand the severe strain on their constitution that Sir JOHN has had on his mind for the last forty-three years. To-day he is the sole representative of the Canadian Parliamentary men of 1844, the second after the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. He has entered upon his 73rd year. Political friend and foe alike, actuated by human feelings will deplore the condition of Sir JOHN'S health. Political life renders it necessary for people to differ; to do so, however, does not involve becoming inhuman or brutish in our sympathy for our fellow man. Sir JOHN carries with him the personal sympathy of hundreds of thousands in Canada "from ocean to ocean."

In the present crisis it is a high compliment to Sir CHARLES TUPPER that he should be sent for. Already the Conservative organs have sounded his praises and told of the splendid services he has rendered Canada abroad, and his Halifax admirers have met and passed resolutions calling upon him to take his old place in parliament. It is too soon as yet for the brass band to strike up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," but doubtless this part of the programme will be carried out in due time. When Sir CHARLES has looked over the situation and satisfied himself, he will no doubt send in his resignation as Canadian Commissioner His appearance on the scene at this period is an admission that he alone is the Moses of the Conservative party and the Joshua to whom they look to lead them to victory, as well as the only one capable of filling Sir JOHN'S place when he steps down and out. Whether the old Cumberland war horse will accept of the position a few days will now decide. Sir CHARLES is a vigorous debater and a fighting man from start to finish, but if it be the case, as Mr. BLAKE declares it is, that the stream of public opinion is running against the government, all TUPPER'S eloquence and arrogance will go for naught, for if Sir JOHN cannot stem the tide it will not be stemmed by Sir CHARLES, even should he have the courage to face Mr. BLAKE in West Durham and the good fortune to win the seat, as he is quite likely to do. The Reformers profess to be perfectly confident of carrying the country at the forthcoming election, be it in February or June. The Conservatives are not so confident, but they do not despair. It would not be surprising, putting the calculations of Reformers and Conservatives side by side, and summing them up, if Sir JOHN was to get as many followers from the English-speaking provinces as Mr BLAKE. Then if Quebec goes against him by ten to fifteen the balance of power will be held by the Blue bolters, who are incensed at the government for hanging RIEL and yet are not prepared to hand over the spoils of office to a party which they have been fighting all their lives. It would be curious if some such deadlock as this should arise, and to say the least is not at all improbable.

IN the Senate, BELMONT, of New York, offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, that the President be requested to transmit to the House copies of such correspondence up to the present day between this government and the British government as he may decide can now be properly made public, in regard to the deprivations inflicted, in Canadian ports, on American fishing vessels having the right to touch and trade, of the liberty heretofore enjoyed by such vessels in Canadian ports open to foreign vessels, to buy and sell and to trade merchandise therein, and which is permitted in such ports to American trading vessels and to vessels of all other nations.

THE Solicitor of the United States Treasury has decided that fresh fish imported from Canada for immediate use, when packed in ice, are still fresh, and therefore not subject to duty. It is difficult to conceive how he could have decided otherwise, although it was urged that fish packed in ice were "preserved," and hence subject to duty the same as salted and pickled fish. The Solicitor of the Treasury held that the packing in ice makes no difference except to secure the greater freshness of the fish. So the vexed question is at rest.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE alleged great riots in Tiree, Argyllshire, have, when judicially inquired into, diminished in a most surprising manner. According to some reports when they occurred there appeared to have been a general rising and insurrection against all law and order in the island. When nine of the islanders concerned were tried the other day, the charge was only one of simple assault or breach of the peace, and even that was withdrawn as against five, and of the others, two got sixty days' and two thirty days' imprisonment.

MONTREAL *Star*: If his (Sir JOHN'S) public declarations are not in harmony with those of the Conservative papers the Liberals are at liberty to make the most they can out of the apparent discord in the Conservative camp. But when Sir JOHN goes further and pretends that none of the Conservative newspapers are practically under government control he makes large drafts upon the credulty of his countrymen. It is doubtful whether the Prime Minister expects to be believed when he indulges in such obvious and transparent "whoppers."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* points out how much firms in the Eastern States have fallen off from what they used to count as paying investments thirty to forty years ago. A principal cause of this he finds in the railway system of carrying western produce to eastern markets at or under cost of transportation, while piling the burden on local freight. Railway discrimination has grown to be a great evil, and the strong arm of the law is urgently needed to secure fair play. The same complaint — discrimination against local interests — is becoming intolerable in Old England as well as in the Northeastern States.

THE increasing disfavor in which the conferring of Imperial titles upon Canadian public men is held, is evidenced by a paragraph in the Ottawa *Citizen* to the effect that "The opinion is growing that already Canada has her full complement of Knights, and consequently the prospect of the addition of a large number of names to the list is not very favorably regarded." When a staunch Tory organ like the *Citizen* takes this ground, it shows how general the Democratic sentiment which deprecates all such so-called "honors" is becoming. The Canadian who cannot find honor enough to satisfy him in the positions open to those who can secure the confidence of their fellow-citizens, had better emigrate.

WINNIPEG *Free Press*: By the time the festive yellow pay car was uncoupled and shunted off on a siding Sir JOHN'S chestnut combination had succeeded in burying Mr. MEREDITH'S chances so deep that they never could be dug up again. The occupants who stepped into and out of the yellow pay car on various occasions were Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and Hon. Messrs. FOSTER, WHITE, THOMPSON, CHAPLEAU and BOWELL. The generosity of these gentlemen can be appreciated when it is considered that with feelings anything but kindly to Mr. MOWAT they labored for months in his interests, and doubled his majority over their friends in the Ontario Legislature.

ONE thing that sufficient allowance has not been made for in calculating the chances of Ontario going in the Federal as went in the provincial elections is that the former will be held in differently constitutional electoral districts and under a different franchise. It is charged by the Liberals that the Conservatives were given unfair advantages by the revising barristers. It is charged by the Tories that the great majority of assessors in this province are Liberels, who practically make up the provincial voters' lists, and who do so with an eye to their party's welfare. Granting a degree of truth in both these charges, and remembering that the Tories and not the Liberals are to enjoy the benefits of the gerrymander this time, it will be seen that it is quite possible for the coming contest to produce results very different from the late contest.

BISMARCK makes no secret of his belief that war between France and Germany is inevitable. In asking for a renewal of the military budget, for seven years, he was bound to give a reason for anticipating the expiration of the existing budget and providing for an increase of war-like means; and he did so by pointing to an inevitable struggle with France. This speech explained the reluctance of Germany to be dragged into war against Russia, and the seeming coolness of German statesmen towards Austria, which has more to fear from Russia than any other power on the continent of Europe. But if Russia be bent on war she would probably seize the opportunity for rushing into it when Germany and France had their hands full. The prospect of European war seems to be imminent. Should it occur, will England be dragged into it?

WHILE a large majority of the farming community who voted for the N. P. would be willing enough to see it torn into shreds, the Conservative manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec would never consent to a hand being laid thereon, "save in the way of kindness." The Reform leaders have fought shy of the N. P. They hesitate to take a decided line in regard to it, being between the agricultural Scylla and the industrial Charybdis. If they escape being dashed to pieces on the one they are liable to be thrown on the rocks of the other. The best that has been said is that if the Reformers came into power they would have to let the N. P. severely alone, simply because they would require the revenue which it now produces. They could not do without the money. But what is to hinder them from re-adjusting the tariff revenue, which they would require? The Reform leaders may depend upon it that while there are many commercial Reformers who would prefer to vote with their own party to voting with the Conservatives, other things being equal, they will not sacrifice their bread and butter by helping to put in power a ministry whose first act would be to mutilate the N. P. In the coming contest the farmers will vote Reform and the manufacturers Conservative.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of Fifth Parliament

FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

The first session of the fifth legislature of British Columbia was opened this afternoon at 3 p.m., by His Honor, Clement Francis Cornwall, Lieutenant Governor.

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Cariboo—R. McLeese, George Cowan and Joseph Mason.*
Cassiar—John Grant.
Comox—A. M. Stenhouse.*
Cowichan—Hon. Wm. Smithe, Henry Croft.*
Esquimalt—C. E. Pooley, D. W. Higgins.*
Kootenay—Col. Baker.*
Nanaimo—R. Dunsmuir, G. Thompson.
Lillooet—Hon. A. E. B. Davie, Edward Allen.
New Westminster City—W. Norman Bole.*
New Westminster District—Hon John Robson, W. H. Ladner,* James Orr.
Victoria City—Hon. Robert Beaven, E. G. Prior,* J. H. Turner* and Theo. Davie.
Victoria District—R. F. John, G. W. Anderson.*
Yale—Charles Semlin, C. Forbes Vernon* and Geo. B. Martin.

*These are the new members of whom there are a dozen. The balance had seats in the last Assembly.

The day was a beautiful one and the floor of the House was literally jammed by ladies and gentlemen. Among others we recognized the following: Mrs Cornwall, Miss Cornwall, Mrs Smithe, Miss Smithe, Mrs A E B Davie, Mrs Skinner, Mrs Mason, Miss Atkins, Mrs Pooley, Miss Pooley, Mrs Snowden, Miss Dunsmuir, Mr and Mrs Gore, Jas Brady, Miss Busbby, Miss Reid, Mrs Robson, Miss Longworth, Mrs Brady Misses Brady, Mr and Mrs Lee, Mrs Bullen, Misses De Rienville, Mrs Perry, Miss Wright, A W Powell, C Moberly, Mrs Grant, Mrs Heywood, Mrs McTavish, N Shakespeare, Rev D Fraser, Rev W Barss, J H Todd, Mr and Mrs Snowden, Misses Dunsmuir, Mrs Booth, Consul Stevens, Mrs Angus, Hon Justices Sir M B Begbie, Walkem, McCreight, Rt Rev Bishop Cridge, Misses Barbers, and many others.

A guard of honor, composed of 40 men from the artillery and rifles, commanded by Capts. Nichols, Smallfield and Wilcott, formed an escort to His Honor in his progress to the House, which he entered at precisely 3 o'clock, the band playing "God Save the Queen." Having taken his seat,

The Hon. J. Robson, Provincial Secretary, said: I am commanded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to announce that His Honor does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning you at this time, and will not do so until you have chosen a Speaker. His Honor hopes to be able to declare during the afternoon, his reasons for calling you together.

The Lieutenant-Governor then retired.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Cowan moved, seconded by Mr. Higgins, that Mr. C. E. Pooley be elected Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought the nomination was not a happy one. The Speaker occupied an important and a delicate position. Although not posing the important judicial functions of our Judges he was expected to hold the scales of justice even between the two parties. The senior member for Esquimalt he held personally in the highest respect and he had discharged many public duties in an honorable manner. In this House he has been a very strong partizan—so strong that he was always the first to draw the whitewash brush over the acts of the government. Besides, it was one of the sacred duties of the Legislature to freely chose the Speaker without any interference on the part of the Crown, and should be entirely free from any government influence. The senior member for Esquimalt was the law partner of the Attorney-General, and should hesitate before accepting the nomination. There were many other gentlemen in the House who might be selected, and we should not stultify ourselves by increasing the number of the family compact in the House by appointing a gentleman bearing the relations to the government that the member for Esquimalt does. He moved that Mr. J. H. Turner, the third member for Victoria city, do take the chair as Speaker of this House.

Mr. W. N. Bole seconded the motion. He concurred in the views expressed by the leader of the opposition believing that it would very much conduce to the dignity of the House were Mr. Turner to be appointed.

Mr. J. H. Turner express surprise and thought he should have been consulted before his name had been mentioned. He declined the nomination. On the motion being put Mr. Pooley was declared elected Speaker, and was thereupon escorted to the chair by Messrs. Higgins and Cowan. From the platform he expressed his regret that party feeling for the first time had entered into the election of a Speaker. He promised so soon as he took the chair to hold the scales even, and hoped to have the assistance of the whole House in carrying out the rules and presiding over its deliberations.

The Lieutenant-Governor having again entered the House and taken his seat on the Speaker's chair—called by courtesy "the throne"—he was addressed by the new Speaker as follows:

May it please Your Honor.—The House of Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me. If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Assembly, whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their Queen and country, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your honor's person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from your honor the most favorable interpretation.

To which the Hon. J. Robson said: I am commanded by his honor the Lieut.-Governor to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the House of Assembly to Her Majesty's person and government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow the constitutional privileges. The Assembly will have ready access to his honor upon all seasonable occasions, and their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favorable consideration.

Lieut.-Governor Cornwall, sitting, as becometh royalty, and with his cocked hat exactly balanced on his head, read the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:

Mr. Speaker, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In opening the first session of the fifth term of our Provincial Legislature, it is peculiarly gratifying to be in a position to congratulate you alike upon the past and future.

The year just closed has been one of exceptional interest and import to British Columbia.

The great transcontinental highway has been successfully opened to traffic; the province has been brought into more intimate, social, political and commercial relations with the rest of the Dominion, and the people have thereby been enabled in some measure to realize the potent influence that gigantic national work is destined to exert upon the country.

The province has been visited by the distinguished premier of the Dominion and a number of his colleagues in the ministry, as well as by many members of parliament and representatives of capital and trade, thus in a great measure rescuing British Columbia from its isolation and obscurity, and enabling its importance and attractiveness to be better understood.

Already our lumber, fish and fruit are finding their way into some of the principal markets east of the mountains, and there seems to be no reason for doubting that, with a reduction of transport rates, which at present within the limits of the Province are almost prohibitive, the C. P. R. will fulfil to the utmost, as it is now partially fulfilling, the most sanguine expectations of its advocates and promoters.

The branch line to New Westminster has been so far completed as to be open for traffic, thereby placing that important city in connection with the railway system of the Dominion.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway has been completed as far as the City of Nanaimo and is in successful operation, and I have no doubt its influence upon the country traversed will be such as fully justify the expectations and reward the enterprise of its promoters.

The yield of our gold mines shows a decided increase—about 25 per cent—over that of the previous year.

The official returns from our coal mines have not yet come in; but there is reason to believe that the output during the last year will show a satisfactory increase.

While it is to be regretted that last season's fishing was disappointing, it is gratifying to know that our agriculturists have reaped an abundant harvest, and that the lumber industry is in a flourishing condition.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance to the Empire at large, and especially to the Dominion, of the Colonist and Indian exhibition so successfully held in London last summer, and there is every reason to expect that our own province will enjoy its full share of accruing benefits.

In consequence of the failure of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to fulfil the agreement for extending their line to Coal Harbor and English Bay, I have caused communications to be addressed to the company and their sureties concerning their bond, entered into in favor of the province.

Perhaps at no period in the history of the province has the prospect been so bright and encouraging as now. The era of quartz mining, so long and anxiously looked for, appears to be close at hand. The attention of capitalists and emigrants is more than ever directed to our vast and varied resources. Projects for the opening up, by means of railways, of extensive and important sections of the country are assuming practical form. Schemes for planting colonies of hardy and industrious fishermen upon our inviting seaboard are occupying the earliest attention of my ministers, and there is every reason to expect that, during the present year, the tide of immigration and capital will set in towards our province in unprecedented volume.

I have every confidence that you will devise such wise measures and carry out such a liberal policy as shall secure to the country the full advantages of the anticipated tide of prosperity.

I am quite sure you will join me in hearty congratulation to Our Most Gracious Queen upon the near approach of the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the Throne. It will be for you to consider what steps shall be taken with a view to celebrating in a fitting manner such an auspicious event in this remote, but loyal and important, portion of Her Majesty's Empire.

Amongst the public measures requiring your consideration will be a bill for the better protection of the timber lands of the province, and a bill repealing so much of the "Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," as relates to Sumas and Chilliwhack, in order to enable the lands covered by it to be administered in the interest of settlement.

The improvement of the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court and the law relating to imprisonment for debt are also subjects to which I invite your attention.

The Public Accounts will be laid before you, and the Estimates for the public service during the next year will be submitted.

I now leave you to your deliberations, praying that the Supreme Ruler may direct your efforts.

After His Honor had returned prayers were read by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

The Attorney-General moved for and was granted leave to introduce a bill regulating references among creditors. Second reading set down for next meeting.

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved that the address be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

The usual motions in respect to the printing of the House, corrupt practices at elections, etc., were submitted and passed.

The House then adjourned until Thursday next, at 2 p. m.

England Alarmed.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Daily News* professes to know that there is extreme danger of war. It says the government is alarmed on account of its having heard that Germany is likely, within a few days, to ask France for explanations for the military movements on the frontier.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—There has been a semi-panic on the stock market this afternoon in consequence of the unfavorable political situation.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Four hundred Socialists attended service in Battersea Church to-day. Canon Clarke was escorted to church by policemen. In his sermon he defended himself against the attacks of Socialists. After the service Burns made a speech outside the church, in which he condemned, in strong terms, the stand taken by Canon Clarke against Socialists. He was interrupted by the clergyman himself, who threatened to throw him in a horse trough. Canon Clarke then retired amid the jeers of the crowd. Burns' mention of the Queen and the Royal family was the signal for hisses.

A Deadly Explosive.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The German army possesses a new explosive called the roburete. It is reported to be stronger than melinite. The method of manufacture is a secret. It is exploded by intense heat.

Mr. George Craig, of the firm of J. E. Thomas & Co., has bought out the business of Messrs. G. H. Parkes & Co., "The Golden Lion," Winnipeg, and will shortly sever his connection with Portage-la-Prairie. It is stated that the price at which he bought the "Golden Lion" was $40,000.

DAVITT IN NEW YORK.

An Immense Demonstration in His Honor Last Night.

He Discusses the Irish Cause and Dr. McGlynn's Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—There was a large demonstration in Madison Square Garden last night, as a compliment to Michael Davitt and his wife. Nearly 10,000 persons were present. Patrick Ford presided. When Mr. Davitt was presented to the people they made a vast deal of cheering. When T. V. Powderly was recognized there was also considerable cheering, as also when Henry George was seen amongst the crowd. Letters of regret were received from Senators Sawyer, Wisconsin; Dawes, Mass.; Vance and Manderson, Nebraska; Sewell, New Jersey; Aldrich, Rhode Island; Sabin, Minn; Congressmen Crittenden, Mich.; Johnson, Ind.; Lymon, Iowa; and White of Penn. Davitt at the outset chose to construe the demonstration not only as a greeting to him but a token of encouragement to Erin, and of defiance to her enemies. He then adverted to the Irish question abroad and said the fight on the land question was on once more. He could not picture the inhumanities being carried on by the British Crown. For his part he would have regarded as justifiable homicides any shooting by

THE PEOPLE OF GLENCOE

and Glenbeigh, of the bailiffs who outraged their houses. (Wild cheers.) That the Glencoe people let the bailiffs escape alive was an evidence of the law abiding character of the Irish race. The speaker wanted to candidly confess to-night that he is in a measure responsible for the passive attitude of the Irish at home. Davitt believed it would be unwise to oppose the indisciplined force against discipline power, that would mean sure defeat. He thought the Tory government meant war and extermination. Let this policy become known and all the wisdom of the Conservative leaders could not avert some supreme act of retaliation. Before such a consummation shall have been reached the common sense of the majority of Englishmen will have asserted itself. Attention grew intense when Davitt at naught said, "I now wish to refer to a matter not only of interest to me and my friends, but to the entire city of New York. (Voices: Three cheers for the poor man's friends.) I cannot, and will not, pass over in silence the case of my worthy friend,

FATHER M'GLYNN,

but in what I am about to say I will endeavor to carefully avoid the mistakes of others, and will refrain from a line of criticism which would be injurious to the cause I shall try to defend. In Dr. McGlynn's statement, in the papers this a. m., we read as following: I did promise, in 1882, to make no more Irish league speeches, and when again censured, in 1883, for favoring an Irish revolution, in a speech in behalf of the suffering Irish people, I did promise to make no more speeches on the Irish question, even for charity; but I did not bind myself to abstain for all time from public speaking on political and social subjects." It appears from this that his offense began at the last meeting that he addressed in this city, in 1882, and Cardinal Simeon then censured him for favoring a Irish revolution. Herein then lies the head and front of Dr. McGlynn's offense. Now mark the striking coincidences in 1882. The Irish cause was engaged in a death struggle of discouragement and coercion. Every resource of power was employed to disrupt our ranks and destroy the land league; and it was in that hour, when we were menaced by distraction, that Cardinal Simeon, at the desire of English agents in Rome, joined his feeble attacks to those of Ireland's other enemies. It appears now that he was not satisfied with his aim in attempts to coerce the bishop and priests of Ireland into doing England's political work; but he also aimed his little thunderbolts at our friends in America, because he was instructed by England; that it was here we found

OUR SINEWS OF WAR

and Lere, of all friends of Ireland, Cardinal Simeon singled out for punishment one of the most devoted priests and single hearted men that God had ever called to the ministry; one of largest hearts; one of the most Catholic minds that ever donned the vestments of the Catholic priesthood; one of the fearless champions that Ireland has ever given to the cause of human liberty, and for supporting their movements in Ireland, which meant to grasp the robber landlordism and for supporting what Cardinal Simeon called, and what I am proud to call, the Irish revolution. (Immense cheering.) Let there be no mistake about the origin and the hostility to our beloved friend. Had he been engaged in pressing England, or in defending landlordism, in 1882, he might be to-day the Archbishop of New York. Father McGlynn has done what the bishops and priests in Ireland have done in defence of this self same cardinal's injunctions. He is awarded the punishment which the propoganda would have meted out to the Father McGlynn's of Ireland. It is absurd to believe that Father McGlynn would leave the church to take the stump. He claims, and I think rightly so, the right to think for himself in political matters. Dr. McGlynn does not force his views on any person or on the church. But until they are declared by the head of the church as contrary to the Catholic faith Dr. McGlynn tells me he will not retract these doctrines. (Cheers.) I sincerely hope Dr. McGlynn will go to Rome and defend the justice of these doctrines; and while I do not question his courage Dr. McGlynn, I must say that those who advise him not to go to Rome, no matter how good may be their intention, or objections, they are unconsciously giving him cowardly advice.

Home Rule.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Right Hon. Henry Campbell Bannerman, a Liberal member of parliament, and formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Culoross, near Inverkeithing on Saturday, said he believed that when Home Rule was granted to Ireland Parnell would be the Conservative leader in the Irish parliament, supported by the government and the landlords while Parnell's present adjutants would lead the opposition.

The output of the Springhill collieries for December reached the unprecedented figures of 43,026 tons making a total for the year of 468,000 tons, an increase of 118,000 tons over 1885. The south slope is being opened out and about 200 tons of coal hoisted and shipped daily. Other preparations are being made for a further increase of business this year. Shipments of coal by water from Parrsboro' in 1886 were 40,502 tons, against 26,215 in 1885.

It is claimed for the apple growers of the Annapolis valley, N. S., that they received last fall $600,000 for fruit, the largest sum ever paid to them in that way.

Mrs. Lonson Smith, of Glencoe, mother of James T. Smith, harness-maker of St. Thomas, has fallen heir to $200,000 in Scotland.

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For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

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THE REMEDIAL COMPOUND consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a positive and permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Head-aches, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of *Kidney Complaints* of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

One trial will charm and excite your Enthusiasm.

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REMEDIAL LIVER PILLS (sugar coated) cures Torpidity of the Liver, Headache, Billiousness, &c. they are quick, mild no griping, and should be used in connection with the Remedial Compound. By mail 25c.

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HORSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-YEAR OLD MARES (matches), by a very fast horse. Two of the strongest mares on the Island, both sound and fast.

Apply to A. GREEN,
jan1 1m Lindsay, Cowichan.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 28, 1887.

Date of the Election.

It is reported that the 15th of March has been selected as the date for holding the elections in this province. This rumor comes from Ottawa, and puzzles many, who are unable to comprehend why the fixing of the day should be made in Ottawa. The election act of 1875, specially provides for outlaying countries in Quebec, Algoma, Manitoba and British Columbia. Fifteen clear days must elapse between the posting up of the notices by the returning officer and the day of nomination, and seven clear days between the day of nomination and the polling day. Thirty days after the receipt of the writs by that official is allowed him wherein to settle upon these dates. The government may have made a suggestion as to the dates, but they are not empowered to name them officially. Should the rumor be correct it will be observed that the time intervening between the polling days in the east and those in this province is three weeks.

The Times cannot too strongly urge upon the electors of this city the advisability of abstaining from pledging their votes and influence to anyone soliciting the same for some time yet. There are seven weeks between now and election day. In the interval it is difficult to forecast what complexion political affairs here may assume, or who the candidates finally in the field may be. It is therefore an act of wisdom, and in the best interest of the city, to refrain from giving any pledge.

A Stormy Voyage.

The steamer Geo. W. Elder on her last down trip experienced terrific weather, being three and a half days on the way. Captain Hunter says: "We had heavy southeast winds all the way down from Victoria to the San Francisco bar, and were nearly twenty-four hours longer than usual in making the trip. We had heavy westerly winds all the way down, and the ship rolled more than ever I saw a vessel roll. Off Point Reyes last night it was terrible. It was a clear night and the water was so phosphorescent it looked like fire as far the eye could see. There was a heavy sea and the ship rolled so that water rolled in both sides. It even came through the cabin doors and windows on the upper deck and flooded the saloon, and the steward and his assistants were kept busy bailing out. You may think she rolled heavily when I tell you that the lamps we had fastened to the stanchions of the bridge on the upper deck were rolled under and carried away. Some of the passengers were rolled out of their berths and considerably bruised. Some of the passengers were very much frightened and I had to go down and reassure some ladies who were hysterical and crying, thinking their last hour had come.

Sad Accident.

On Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, at the junction of the Gorge and Craigflower roads, Charlie, second son of Col. Holmes, D. A. G., was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in the hands of his brother. The two young boys were at the time returning from a hunting expedition. Willie had put a fresh charge in his gun and possibly left the hammer at full cock; at all events without knowing how it went off the charge exploded and the contents struck his brother, who was only a few feet behind, near the back of the head. Death was instantaneous. Willie hastened to the Gorge Hotel, and Mr. A. McKenzie returned to the scene, and then drove to the residence of Col. Holmes, where he broke the terrible news to the parents. Charlie was about 13 years of age, a bright and promising boy. The parents have the symyathy of the whole community in their terrible affliction.

Funeral.

The funeral of the late Charlie Holmes, aged 13 years, who was accidentally killed on Saturday last, took place at 2:30 on Tuesday from St. John's Church, the Rev. Percival Jenns officiating. The church was well filled, the majority being the deceased's former school mates and young friends. Mr. Joseph Thain's class attended in a body. The pall-bearers were Messrs. C. E. Pooley, Dr. Hannington, Arthur Jones and N. P. Snowden. The miniature casket was profusely adorned with flowers, and the church likewise. Many of Charlie's friends of happy days gone bye were visibly affected during the ceremonies, and the bright little fellow will be missed—forever and forever.

The Webfoot's Jubilee.

The *Oregonian* says that Englishmen residing in Portland held a meeting for the purpose of deciding upon some present to be sent to Queen Victoria on June 24th, the fiftieth anniversary of her reign, but no one could suggest anything appropriate—so the meeting adjourned. The paper says, after suggesting a jewel box made of native quartz: "It is not likely that the Queen really needs anything in the shape of jewel caskets, but to send wheat would look like bestowing alms, and as it is impractical to send a quarter section of rain, or a Chinook salmon, or a giant fir tree, or a slice of Mount Hood, or the legislature, it would seem as if gold must be the basis of the testimonial.

Elopement.

The community in the north end of the town was startled on Saturday by the report that Frank Hill, the dashing day clerk of the Grand Pacific Hotel, had eloped with Mrs. Fox, the wife of the night clerk in the same hotel. On enquiry the report proved to be correct, the loving couple having departed on Saturday morning by the Sound steamer. Many friends of the gay Lothario mourn his departure and the loss of greater or lesser sums of money loaned him during the past week.

St. Andrew's Church.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Nanaimo, officiated yesterday in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, morning and evening. At the close of the forenoon services he declared the pulpit vacant, the Rev. R. Stephen having resigned his charge, and which had been accepted by the elders and managers of the congregation. It is understood that a supply for the pulpit services will be provided by the board of management until the congregation will select a successor to Mr. Stephen.

French B. & M. Association.

The annual meeting of the French Benevolent and Mutual Association was held yesterday, when the following officers were elected for the current year: Thos. Shotbolt, President; I. Braverman, Vice-President; John Wenger, Treasurer; John Geddes, Secretary. Directors: John Stevens, Peter Steele, G. H. Brown. The report of Dr. Milne, medical officer, was adopted and a vote of thanks tendered him.

The Harris Murder Case.

A dispatch from Ladner's Landing this morning states that Lee and Friend arrested last Friday on suspicion of being the murderers of J. S. Harris have been discharged. There is yet apparently no clue as to the perpetrators of the foul act.

SOMENOS ECHOES.

Social Life in Cowichan—Matrimonial Alliances—Forthcoming Events.

The Times' correspondent in Somenos writes: Having seen a letter from a correspondent from this district a short time ago in regard to our school exhibition and road boss, I would like to make some further remarks. We are very pleased that the children acquitted themselves in such a manner as to give such general satisfaction. Your correspondent did not inform you the object for which the childrens social was gotten up, which was to raise funds to purchase a harmonium or organ for the use of the school, when we took in the sum of $50.

In regards to our road boss I shall not make any defense of his actions. If he feels aggrieved he is big enough to take care of himself; but your correspondent overlooks the fact, when trying to shield Mr. Smithe, that this is supposed to be a responsible form of government, and Mr. S. is our representative as well as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and is responsible to the electors for the manner in which the public works are carried on. He has been in the district often enough during the past summer to have seen how the road work was progressing, but he appears to have forgotten that the bridges on the road to Chemainus have been reported unsafe for the last two years, or more, and that a year ago last fall he did send the road boss back to prop them up temporary. This year there was nothing done to them, and they are still unsafe. He has spent a considerable sum on a new bridge at Quamichan, to which there is no approach, and which stands as a monument to the business capacity of the leader of the goverment. Your correspondent also overlooks the fact, as well as Mr. Smithe, that there is a statute that, when practicable, all public works shall be done by contract. If Mr. Smithe would carry out that act there would be no growls about our road bosses. There has been only one contract let by Mr. Smithe on the North side of the Cowichan river. That too has not been completed by tender; the balance by day work.

Mr. John Bell shot three fine elk on Mount Provost on Monday. He also killed on the day of our nimrods' hunt, a few days before Xmas, five deer which won the day for Mr. James Kerr's team. Next!

The employees of the E. & N. Railway have taken to preaching in this district. A short time ago Mr. White carried away Miss Green and made her Mrs. Whyte; and now comes Mr. Fly Brennen and captures Miss Etty Evans; they were married by the Rev. H. B. Hemlaw on the 15th at the residence of the bride's uncle, J. N. Evans. Come boys, hold off and give the hayseeds a chance.

The municipal council submits a bylaw to the ratepayers on the 29th of Jan. to pay the reeve and council $2 per day for each sitting.

The benedicts of Cowichan are to give a grand ball in return to the many given by the bachellors to the benedicts, on the evening of February 8th at the Institute Hall, Quamichan. It is to eclipse anything seen in this part of Her Majesty's possessions.

After much delay on the part of the committee having it in charge a memorial stone has been placed on the grave of the late Edward Marriner, Esq., by the people of Cowichan, as a token of the respect and love in which he was held by the neighbors with whom his lot was cast. His death cut off the noblest man in our settlement.

THE GREAT INTERIOR.

Traveling and Mining—The Railway—Ranching—Cold Weather.

[Condensed from the Inland Sentinel.]

Mr. Harry Leacraft, C. E., arrived from Horsefly, where he parted company with Mr. H. P. Bell, on the 29th ult. The latter intended traveling from Horsefly to Barkerville, by dog train. Both the Bonaparte and North Thompson routes are considered practicable for railway construction. The party has had a hard trip, and suffered a good deal from cold; the mercury frequently went below 45°.

The Foster Gold Milling and Mining Co., are pushing their works ahead as fast as possible. The snow, and cold weather have delayed them considerably. At present, they have all the mill machinery on the ground, and are putting up buildings. They are working night and day in nine hour shifts. Altogether they have seventy men employed. It is wonderful what a change in business this company have made in this section, since they commenced work. The men are getting good wages, and are paid up on the 5th of every month, as also their accounts with the farmers for beef and vegetables.

Stock raisers around Clinton are all busy feeding, most of whom have sufficient feed to keep them till spring. Those in the Chilicoten country will not have to feed, owing to the great quantity of grass through that country.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 15th, the principal residents of Spallumcheen Valley took the occasion of a hasty visit of Mr. M. Lumby's over the surveyed line of proposed railway, to tender him a complimentary dinner at the Lansdowne Hotel, to mark their appreciation of his untiring services in furthering the true interests of the district. The guests, to the number of 34, met at the hour of 7 p. m., the chair being ably filled by Mr. T. M. K. Lambly, Mr. D. Graham, J. P., acting as vice-chairman. In response to the toast of the evening Mr. Lumby made an eloquent speech, during which he reviewed the history of the valley and pointed with pride to its present remarkable development.

Some four years ago, Mr. G. Christian sold his ranch at Coldstream, and moved his family to his old home, 60 miles west of Montreal. Last week he returned to Okanagan, and is now stopping with his brother Joseph. The party returning consisted of Mr. G. C. and wife with three children, and brother-in-law and wife with one child, and a number of young men, who propose settling down in this district. Mr. Christian is now satisfied that the Mission Valley is a pleasant place to spend the rest of his days.

Eight or ten inches of snow covers the ground at the mission, and the ranchers are busy looking after their cattle. The temperature is mild, and a good supply of feed on hand for stock, so that little fear is entertained of cattle suffering in this valley. Mr. Lequime is confident he has sufficient to sustain his odd thousand head of stock.

Customs Regulations.

The Minister of Customs conferred with the council of the Montreal Board of Trade and promised that the customs oath would be abolished, the merchant to be held responsible for the truth of his entry; that the appraisers' invoices would be increased and their monetary interest in fines and securities removed and promised a favorable consideration of the demand that the differences between the importers and the customs would be decided by arbitration.

Unlucky Bondsmen.

Hibbs, the crooked Lewiston, Idaho, postmaster, has given his bondsmen reason to rue the day they went surety for his good behaviour and square dealings. In the suit of the United States against them to recover $10,000, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the government for the full amount. The bondsmen now intend asking for a new trial.

Campaign Comments.

Mr. E. Crowe Baker does not propose to be snuffed out by the self-appointed "Liberal-Conservative" caucus, or even to submit his claims to the hole-and-corner meeting announced for next Thursday evening. His card has been issued to the electors and we mistake the man very much if a few sore-heads will succeed in driving him from the field. If a Lord-High-Admiral may be sat upon by two or three "middies," who have neither ability, experience or good looks to recommend them, the degeneracy of the service is complete.

The so-called "Liberal Conservative" team will be Shakespeare and Baker—we beg the latter's pardon, Baker and Shakespeare. The cart should never go before the horse. All the noise about a "ticket" and "unanimity" and a "party" will have no effect, and the Tooley street tailors who think they are the people of Victoria will learn by sad experience that they after all only are insignificant units in the body politic. They ought to know that a "Liberal Conservative" party cannot be formed without the creation of an opposition, but unfortunately it has not been given to them to know very much, or to be endowed with more than very ordinary political sagacity.

Mr. Mara will be the candidate for Yale. It is understood that although Mr. Mara will give the government of Sir John A. Macdonald a cordial support he will not be a slavish follower of that gentleman. His attitude will be one of independence, reserving to himself the right to judge when questions arise, whether or not they are in the best interests of the country—not delegating to anyone the right to think for him; nor allowing anyone but his constituents to dictate how he should vote. We believe Mr. Mara would be a useful man in the House, if he adheres to his expressed views. He has had considerable experience in public life. Has been a resident of British Columbia for many years, and one of our most progressive and enterprising men.

Some time ago we heard Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith mentioned as a probable candidate, and should he run the result would be doubtful. Either of these two gentlemen, however, would ably represent the district at Ottawa.

Mr. John Grant, M. P. P., has received many pressing solicitations to contest the city of Victoria against all comers. Many influential business men are of opinion that his election, in place of one of the late representatives, would be in the interests of the city. Should Mr. Grant refuse the invitation it is hoped some other candidate may be found, who, placing country and province and constituency before party, will be able to command a majority of votes.

We would be inclined to favor Mayor Fell's candidature but for the fact that he is Mayor Fell. Some sessions of the House of Commons occupy six months, during which time our city would be headless were the Mayor to be sent to Ottawa. The mayor is ostensibly a Tory of the Tories, and will if pressed justify the greatest bribery act of modern times; but—and his Worship will pardon us for saying so—we do not believe Mayor Fell on these questions is very well informed. Mayor Fell is a Liberal naturally, and if elected to the Commons would rapidly become a full-fledged Radical, otherwise reviled as a "Grit." We have no doubt at all on that score, and were our only desire to get a man into the House who would oppose Sir John we would support His Worship. One session in Boodledom would complete his conversion.

The candidates are slow to declare themselves. Where is De Cosmos, Cornelius Booth and the others, whose names were freely canvassed a few months ago? Have they shown the white feather at the first sniff of battle?

Mr. W. A. Robertson will be the workingman's candidate. He is an independent supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald's government, but like that patriot statesman, Mackenzie, is in favor of country before party. We would suggest to the so-called "Liberal Conservative" meeting, which will be held on Thursday night, that Mr. Robertson be given one of the nominations. It would be a graceful compliment to the workingmen of Victoria. Of course we have no reason to know that it would be accepted by Mr. Robertson, who might take the view that the endorsation of such a meeting was a greater load than he could carry.

It will also be observed that Mr. J. P. Planta is in the field in opposition to Mr. Gordon in Vancouver District. Both are pronounced Conservatives. We will give Mr. Gordon the credit of being an indefatigable worker for the interests of his constituents during his term. As a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald and his policy no truer friend or adherent could be found in the late parliament. But Mr. Gordon differed with Mr. Dunsmuir in that gentleman's views on the so-called Settlement Bill. He broke asunder the fetters that bound him to Mr. Dunsmuir's behests, and for this offence his head is now demanded. A popular and independent gentleman is talked of, and it is possible will consent to become a candidate. If so, he will carry the district in spite of the threats made by the President of the Island Ry., that none but such as swear the most abject allegiance to him need ever think of looking to Ottawa. Gordon and Planta will shortly address the electors of the district on the political issues of the day.

We have read, with pleasure and profit, the characteristic address of the Hon. T. B. Humphreys, which appeared last night and appears again in these columns. It outlines in a general and somewhat esoteric manner, the political course which Mr. Humphreys has determined to follow, and the question now is, "T. B. or not T. B." Mr. Humphreys is the best stump speaker in the province, and an all-round practical politician who would most assuredly make his mark at Ottawa. If not wedded to the government idols, as Shakespeare and Baker have been, he would make a more useful representative than either of those gentlemen.

Mr. Chas. H. McIntosh, of the Ottawa *Citizen*, has accepted the nomination for Russell. The Liberals of Inverness, Nova Scotia, have nominated ex-premier Pipes as their candidate. Mr. J. C. Reykert will again contest Lincoln, Ont. Col. Domville has been nominated by the Liberals in opposition to Hon. Mr. Foster, in King's Co., N. B. Mr. Domville represented the constituency formerly. The Monck Conservatives have nominated Mr. A. Boyle. Mr. J. Cloran, late of the Montreal *Post*, will oppose Mr. Curran in Montreal centre. Mr. J. H. Ross, of Moosejaw, has withdrawn from the contest in Western Assiniboia. Another candidate will be proposed to oppose Nicholas Flood Davis, who is unpopular with a large number of the Conservatives in that district.

The Ontario manufacturers have changed their name of association to that of league, and have completed arrangements to enter the campaign in a vigorous manner.

Efforts are being made to restore harmony between Messrs. Woodworth and Beatty, "the boy."

Mr. W. A. Robertson, writes a contemporary in answer to enquirers as to his political position, that "I am a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald's government, although I am not and never will be a rabid party man, and I believe what the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie has said, that when country and party come into conflict *I would vote for country every time* and especially the constituency I might have the honor to represent."

DEATH OF J. W. WILLIAMS.

He Passes Peacefully Away Last Night in California.

A dispatch was received in this city on Tuesday conveying the intelligence that Mr. J. W. Williams, a prominent and well-known citizen of this city, had answered the summons which he has long been expecting, and passed over to the majority, yesterday, at San Bernardino, Cal., aged 57 years. Deceased first came to Victoria from San Francisco in the year 1859, and took up his residence here in 1861 or 1862. For many years he carried on the livery business and succeeded in accumulating a large amount of property, being at the time of his death the owner of a great many houses and lots in Victoria and San Francisco. He was a member of the city council from 1875 to 1879, and was elected to the third parliament from this city, occupying a seat therein from 1878 to 1882. He leaves a wife, who was by his side at the time of his death, and four children (Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Dowler and two other daughters) to mourn his loss. He has long been an invalid, and his death, although somewhat sudden was not unexpected. The community will sympathize with the widow and children in their great affliction.

Again Captured.

A sensational report was published in The Times of Monday from Ottawa by way of New York and San Francisco, referring to the attitude of the Liberals towards Sir John Macdonald and his alleged ill-health. At the foot of the dispatch was placed a precautionary note, alluding to the fact that it reached us through American channels, and should be accepted with reservation, as no mention had been made of the affair in our Canadian dispatches of that day, published on the same page, near the foot of the second column. The *Colonist* of this morning publishes our note and thus comments thereon:

> * * * "There was 'no reference to it in our Canadian dispatches' for the simple reason they did'nt have any."

"There are none so blind as those who will not see." The "reliable" *Colonist* is nothing if not false. We are positively tired of holding up this colossal modern Annanias to the scorn and execration of the community. The above is but a sample of the many "fibs" in which we caught the ancient dame of our contemporary napping of late. If the reader will but refer to the second column of yesterday's issue a verification of our statement will be discovered, for there will be found no less than six dispatches, from Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto and Winnipeg. In the face of this the pig head guttersnipe scribblers on our contemporary, with supreme independence, have the hardihood to say that we didn't have any! No doubt the scooping out The Times is giving the *Colonist* in the news service is to it red hot chestnuts. "Tell the truth and shame the devil" is a motto it should always bear in mind.

Granite Creek's Complaints.

A correspondent signing himself Citizen writes from Granite Creek on the 17th inst., says: Be kind enough to state in your valuable columns the disagreeable state of affairs in Granite Creek. Our first trouble came to our notice on the 28th ult., when the postmaster here received official notice that on account of Mr. Lindsay's absence our mail service would be discontinued until 1st April. However there has been a petition forwarded to Mr. Fletcher, praying for a continuation of the mail, and we trust it will meet his approval. Surely the discontinuing of the mail is not justice to a camp with over 200 white men and 300 Chinamen.

I will give you an idea of how justice is administered here. In the first place there has been several robberies, in all amounting to $2,500, and the thieves are at large. I know for a positive fact that three saloons are running without a license, and these three parties are anxious to obtain their license, but the officer, Mr. J. Swan, has not been in a fit state since the 24th ult. to attend to official duties. Every day there are applications for recording and miners' licences. It is bad enough to be in a place where gold is not in abundance, without being subjected to such treatment.

Two or three nights ago dynamite was exploded in the government building here and the roof broken in. What the intention of the would-be robber was is to be yet known. It is known that there is money and other valuables kept there and it was known that no one slept in the building for a long time. These troubles, we consider, ought to be investigated.

"Always in Advance."

As an example of how far the *Colonist* is correct in its assertion that the news published in its columns "are always in advance of any published west of Toronto." The following will suffice for one dose:

FROM "THE TIMES" January 24th.	FROM THE "COLONIST" January 25th.
NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Sir Charles Tupper arrived here to-day and left for Ottawa immediately, via Montreal.	
TORONTO, Jan. 24.—The first number of "The Standard," the Conservative campaign sheet, was issued to-day. It says it comes to fill a vacancy caused by the defection of the "Mail," and is in the field to stay.	TORONTO, Jan. 24.—Tupper has arrived at New York and is expected in Ottawa to-morrow.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—A New York Ottawa dispatch says the Liberals here are resorting to attacks upon the Premier, stating that he is insane. Intense excitement prevails all over Canada at the tactics adopted by the Liberal party.	A scandalous attack of the reform press on Sir John has awakened considerable indignation throughout the country.
	The new government organ daily appeared this morning.

How does the above strike our ancient neighbor as being "always in advance?" These are but fair illustrations of what is occurring daily. The Times utilizes the services of the C. P. R., the W. U., and the Puget Sound lines when news must be had. We place no dependence on clothes lines as does our neighbor, nor do we say anything about the expense of making our paper a newsy one. The phenomenal success of The Times is a true test of its merits in this respect. Hence the green goggles of our misguided and envious contemporary.

Prove Your Assertion.

Ere the *Colonist* begins to criticise press dispatches, it would be well for it to distinguish between ordinary ones, that is those sent to more than one paper, and "specially exclusive" ones "by electric wires." It is true The Times and its evening contemporary, the *Post*, last Saturday received dispatches from the east via the C. P. R. line in common with each other. A comparison of these will show that as to rotation and text they are almost identical, word for word. The balance of the news, that under the date of Toronto, is a special to this office. If our contemporary doubts this let it produce the old, stale news, it says the items in said dispatch were copied from. Let it place our dispatches and those in other papers of a similar purport in parallel columns, so as to enable the public to judge of the matter intelligently. The oracle knows its inability to do this. Produce your proof neighbor or stand convicted of again falsifying the record, at which you are a proficient.

A Guelph paper notes that Messrs. T. Cowdy & Co., of that place, have recently been shipping quite a number of lawn mowers for Australia. This season up to date they have forwarded five consignments, and are to ship more in a few days.

GON FAR RAN AWAY.

A Little Child's Terrible Treatment—Out all Night.

The little Chinese girl, Gon Far, aged 8 years, for whose recovery a reward of five dollars has been offered for some days by Gim Gook Yuen, had a tale to tell in the police court yesterday that shows terrible depravity upon the part of her guardian, or owner, Ah Shap, who was bringing her up for immoral purposes. Gon Far ran away from the house of Ah Shap, who is the keeper of a den on Fisgard street, about 9 o'clock last Monday night. She wandered, it is supposed, all over the city, under the pelting rain, which fell incessantly until daylight, when, finding herself near the head of James Bay, the poor little creature thought she would end her miserable life by drowning. She walked out into the water with a vague idea of carrying out that purpose, and was seen and rescued by two Indian women, one of whom waded out and brought her ashore. After partially warming her the Indian women took the half dead child to the residence of Chas. Gabriel, believing the little girl was a Japanese, for which country Mr. Gabriel is consular agent. This was about 9 or 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and as Gon Far had been exposed to the inclemency of the weather all night long she was drenched to the skin and shivering as though she had ague. Mrs. Gabriel, like a good Samaritan, warmed and fed the strange waif and has tended to her ever since. She was found to be covered with wounds and bruises, and she described to Mr. Gabriel by pointing to the poker how some of the burns and bruises upon her person had been inflicted by the woman, Ah Shap. She told the court that she had left Ah Shap because she beat her and was going to make her a prostitute. The case was finally adjourned to hear a medical man's testimony; after which there is not much doubt the old heathen she-devil will receive her deserts. Mr. T. Fell appeared for the prosecution; Mr. C. Wilson for the defense. Gon Far will doubtless be placed in the "home," where there are already several Chinese girls rescued from lives of prostitution, happy and contented and learning English and house work very rapidly.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Happenings with our Neighbors Across the Border.

[Abridged from the Whatcom Reveille.]

Mr. Stenger has returned from Portland and reports that the sash and door machinery for the Colony mill will be in operation within ten days. Business, he says, is brisk up the Sound.

There is some talk of a logging camp on the Nooksack river above the Crossing, where there is a fine body of timber which can be easily put into the river and floated to Bellingham Bay. The price of logs is high enough to make the industry pay.

The Western Union telegraph repairers have orders to cut the new Postal telegraph line where the latter comes in contact with the former by accident. This looks more like a law suit in the future than consolidation of the telegraph companies.

The Tacoma Mill Co. received a dispatch the other day from San Francisco asking if 500,000 ties could be furnished on short notice. The company answered in the affirmative, and it is expected that a steamship will arrive shortly for the cargo. It is not known as yet where the ties are to be used.

In the list of real estate transfers published in the Seattle papers, we observe transfers from citizens of Seattle and King county granting right-of-way to the Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation Co. These straws would indicate that operations will be commenced in the near future—from that end of the line, at least.

Vice-President Rosener, of the Postal Telegraph company, came over the line from British Columbia on a tour of inspection last week. While in Whatcom he stated that railroad connection between the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific would undoubtedly be made within the next two years. This is the opinion generally entertained by men in position to know.

Steamer Idaho was twenty-one hours late on last Friday's trip to this place. In endeavoring to navigate Swinomish Slough she stuck on the mud flats, and remained there until the return of the tide. Capt. Clancy was aboard, which fact probably relieves Capt. McAlpine of any responsibility for the delay.

On Monday last Messrs. Murne & Elwood lost a boom of logs near Point Roberts, worth $2000. The tug Hope was towing them to Westminster, when the rough sea broke four boom chains, and turned the logs adrift. The Blaine journal, whose editor hates the enterprising men, will shout with glee and swear that they were smuggling them across the line; that the loss was a visitation of Providence.

Two weeks ago the Wells, Fargo Express Company, of Seattle, received a package from Whatcom containing $850 in coin. Shortly after its receipt it was missing and though every means have been employed to find the treasure or the man who stole it, the search has been fruitless.

GOING BRAVELY ON.

The Political Conflict in the East—Nominations Made.

SIR JOHN IN KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Jan. 24.—Sir John Macdonald having consented to be a candidate for Kingston, was chosen the standard-bearer at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives which he represented in the last Parliament.

CHAPLEAU WITHDRAWS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—Chapleau, who was at loggerheads with the government, has withdrawn his resignation, matters having been satisfactorily arranged.

QUEBEC'S LIBERALS.

QUEBEC, Jan. 24.—The opposition claim to have candidates in all the constituencies in this section except Gaspe, Bonaventure and Quebec county. The government have none yet in Quebec Centre, Quebec East, Rimouski, Bellechasse, Levis, Berthier, Lotbiniere and Portneuff.

IN THE FIELD TO STAY.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—The first number of "The Standard," the Conservative campaign sheet, was issued to-day. It says it comes to fill a vacancy caused by the defection of the "Mail," and is in the field to stay.

DECLINES MONTREAL WEST.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24.—The Hon. Peter Mitchell has declined the Liberal nomination for Montreal West, as he says his election is sure in Northumberland, N. B.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ARRIVES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Sir Charles Tupper arrived here to-day and left for Ottawa immediately, via Montreal.

SCARTH AND ROSS.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 24.—Sir Donald A. Smith having declined to run for Winnipeg the Conservative association have nominated Mr. W. B. Scarth.

Mr. A. W. Ross has received the Conservative nomination for Lisgar.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau returned from Montreal last night and to-day visited his department for the first time since the Cabinet troubles. It is understood the difficulty with his colleagues has been amicably settled. Mr. Chapleau will receive a more important portfolio after the election.

Blackstock Against Blake.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The Conservatives of West Durham have nominated G. L. Blackstock, a Toronto barrister, to oppose Hon. Edward Blake.

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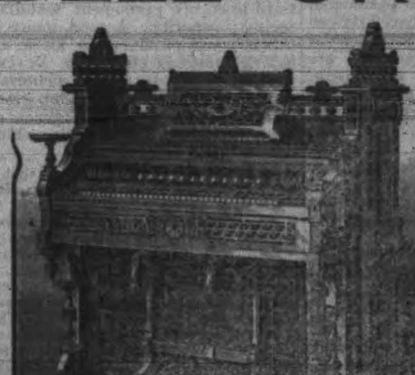

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PORTLAND, OREGON.

[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday Jan. 28. 1887.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Dominion government at the next session will set apart a special day upon which Canadians will be requested to observe the Queen's jubilee.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S private secretary is kept pretty busy acknowledging the receipt, with thanks, of sure cures for rheumatism. The senders all profess to have been sufferers themselves, and to have been cured, each one by his or her own particular nostrum. At least their intentions are good and their feelings sympathetic. One twinge of rheumatism makes strangers akin, so that the President is certain of a big rheumatic vote for a second term. A certain candidate was assured that one of his supporters was a fool. "Well, if all the fools vote for me I shall have a large majority," was the philosophic rejoinder.

A LONDON cablegram of the 12th states that on making inquiries to day, it is found to be true as stated in the London papers, that Sir CHARLES TUPPER has been requested by Sir JOHN MACDONALD to confer with him on Canadian affairs. Sir CHARLES will probably sail in a few days, but the date of his departure has not yet been fixed. The *Standard* says disquiet exists regarding the financial condition of the Dominion. Sir CHARLES says this statement is inaccurate; that so far from causing anxiety, the revenue at present largely exceeds the expenditure, and that there is a prospect of a substantial surplus.

TORONTO *News*: As a rule there is nothing affecting the reputation of an opponent that the average politician will not believe, or pretend to believe, but the Ottawa *Free Press* certainly taxes the credulity of its readers to the utmost when it solemnly tells them that the proof-sheets of the *Mail's* anti-Catholic editorials are all revised by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and that its declaration of independence on Saturday last was also read and approved of by the Premier before its appearance. If this is the case we think the work is creditable to Sir JOHN—the proof-reader of the *Mail's* editorial page is very good. Those papers which are always telling us that Sir JOHN is a "poor man," and are doubtless solicitous about his financial future, should he lose his present job, will be pleased to learn that he has the ability to support himself by a useful occupation outside of politics. A good proof-reader can always find steady employment.

CONSERVATIVES admit that the Liberals will increase their strength in Nova Scotia. In the last parliament the Ministerialists numbered sixteen to five Liberals. The constituencies the Liberals are likely to gain are Yarmouth, Richmond, Lunenberg, Kings, Halifax, and one in Cape Breton. Should Sir CHARLES TUPPER decide upon re-entering political life he will contest Halifax, in which event his opponent will be the Hon. A. G. JONES. Both are popular and the contest would be a very bitter one. An effort has been made to effect a compromise in Halifax by allowing each party to elect one man. In Kings County the Liberals are divided so that it is possible the late member Mr. WOODWORTH will be elected. In Digby the Hon. Mr. VAIL, Liberal, will find a strong opponent in Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. JOSEPH RENNY, M. P. P., will be the Conservative candidate in Yarmouth, and Major General LAURIE will oppose Mr. THOMAS ROBERTSON, Liberal, in Shelburne, as an Independent Conservative.

RUSSIA'S Trans-Caspian railroad has pushed across the sandy wastes northwest of Merv, and trains are now running to Charjui on the Oxus. Engineers are throwing a railroad bridge across that classic stream, and track laying will soon begin through Bokhara, on the way to Samarcand and Tashkent. Two steamboats have been launched on the Oxus to carry freight and passengers between the railroad and Khiva. When we remember that a few years ago Europeans ventured into those regions only at the peril of their lives, we understand how rapidly events are moving in Russian Central Asia. The Emir of Bokhara, who is doing all in his power to speed the coming railroad, is the grandson of the ruler who put to death Col. STODDARD and Capt. CONOLLY, the envoys of Queen VICTORIA. Merv, now a way station on the railroad, was hardly known in its modern aspects until O'DONOVAN made his famous ride some ten years ago; and Khiva, now joined by steam to the western world, contained no Europeans twenty-five years ago, when VAMBERY visited the place disguised as a dervish, except some poor Russians then languishing in the dungeon.

THE Conservatives of Manitoba are demanding written pledges from the candidates they are supporting that they will vote against any government which will not amend the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway by amending or removing the monopoly clause, whereby the construction of any line of railway running south and into American territory from the province of Manitoba, or any portion of the Northwest Territory and British Columbia is prohibited. This clause has always been regarded by the C. P. R. authorities as the most vital one in their charter. Its removal will not be consented to without a struggle. Manitobans hold that if the objectionable monopoly clause is wiped out an era of wonderful rail way development would dawn upon that province and the Northwest as well, thereby enabling the farmer to get a home market for his products and place him beyond the reach and power of the railway and elevator monopolists. British Columbians will do well to take a lesson from their eastern brethren. The conditions in both countries are very similar. Country first and party afterwards is a good safe motto to be adopted everywhere, and sensible, farseeing men are recognizing this fact.

THE DOMINION TARIFF.

President LINCOLN, observes the Hamilton *Times*, used to tell a story about a man who said "I'm not a hog after land; I only want what jines mine." Talking about hogs reminds us that a meeting was held in Toronto just before the Dominion elections of 1882, at which Sir JOHN MACDONALD made the significant remark that hogs sometimes ate acorns without thinking about the man who shook the tree. His audience, composed of manufacturers, took the hint and subscribed liberally to the campaign fund, and in the elections a few weeks later Sir JOHN obtained a large majority. It happened not long after that the supply of acorns fell off. It often happens that a customer who pays in advance gets a poor bargain. The meaning of Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S speech to the manufacturers assembled in Toronto in 1882 was that, if they would help him through the election with money and votes, he would legislate in such a way as to enable them to take from their customers more than the honest value of their goods. It does not require special legislation to enable a manufacturer, or any other man, to sell a commodity for what it is actually worth. Sir JOHN'S tariff proved a disappointment to many of the men who had set their hearts on getting all that they earned and a portion of their neighbors' earnings in addition. Too many people were willing to play at that game. Not many months after the elections of 1882, it was suddenly discovered that the manufactories, stimulated by the high tariff, were turning out more goods than consumers could pay for and use. Then followed short time, reduced production, precarious employment, low wages and the whole list of calamities that always follow improper interference with the natural laws that govern production and exchange. Another election is now on. Sir JOHN again paid a visit to Toronto, and the question is asked is he going to repeat the parable of the hogs and the acorns? By a striking coincidence we observe that a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association was held at the same time, and that the Secretary of the Executive of that body, Mr. FREDERICK NICHOLLS, held a lengthened interview with the premier. We further observe that the manufacturers have decided to change the name of their organization to that of "the Manufacturers' League." A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Another noticeable and somewhat significant peculiarity is the absence from that meeting of many of the old-time devotees of high tariff. Many of them have doubtless learned by experience the lesson that they would not accept from any other teacher—that it takes something more than a high tariff to ensure permanent manufacturing prosperity. A good many in this city and province, we know, are asking questions about Mr. BLAKE'S probable attitude toward manufacturers, and the Reform leader gratified their curiosity in his speech at Toronto some weeks ago, from which the following is an extract:

> On these general grounds it is that I think in the system of indirect taxation—a system which I cannot propose to change—the taxation should bear more heavily on luxuries as a means of remedying, if only partially, the existing injustice. You may call this socialism. I don't call it so; I call it nothing but justice and fair play. Now that the present system works just the other way. The system of specific duties upon goods of different values, weights and qualities results in this—that the poor man is obliged to pay more in proportion to the value of the cheap and coarse and heavy goods to which he must confine his purchases than the rich man is called upon to pay for the fine and costly goods which he can afford to purchase. So that, instead of there being a proportion, there is a disproportion; and that disproportion is in favor of the rich and against the poor. This proposition as to the effect of specific duties was stated by Sir Leonard Tilley when he was Finance Minister, on the occasion of a visit to England, though it is repudiated a good deal in Canada. I have often demonstrated it by examples, which I have no time to give to-night. There is another injustice in the distribution of taxes, namely, the imposition of sectional taxes, and of high taxes on prime necessaries of life, as fuel and bread; and of raw materials of manufacture, as fuel again. There is yet another injustice in the raising of some taxes so high that it unduly fosters those monopolies in manufacture which, by combination or otherwise are thus enabled to extract too great sums from the people. On the whole I cannot agree with those who say this tariff is perfect. I think I have indicated points in which it is seriously defective, and in which it ought to be amended.

The manufacturer who wants anything more than Mr. BLAKE promises is—after acorns; he wants more than justice and fair play; he wants to appropriate to his own use what other people earn. His place certainly is not in the Liberal camp; there he would not be able to find a stool to sit on. His place is in "boodlers" camp, along with those who like unto the *Colonist* care nothing for country or the wants of their neighbors. Dollars by them is preferred to principle. In this contest it is evident that hundreds of honest and intelligent manufacturers will be found voting for and working with the Liberals for they know that by past experience Mr. BLAKE will not promise more than he can perform.

FEBRUARY, says the St. John *Standard*, is the worst time to hold a general election in New Brunswick. Some of the cabinet ministers appear to believe that February will be a very bad time to hold a general election anywhere. The impression is abroad that the delay in the announcement of dissolution is due to two or three of the ministers only. Also that for the present these have carried their point, and that nothing will be done about dissolution now for two or three weeks.

MR. SPEAKER KIRKPATRICK has decided to run for Frontenac which he has represented for sixteen years. Mr. CURRAN will again contest Montreal Centre. Mr. H. GAULT will retire in the western division of the city on account of ill health. Mr. COURSAL will run again in Montreal east as an Independent Conservative. Mr. COURSAL was one of the "bolters."

GLADSTONE ON LOCKSLEY HALL.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S article, printed in one of the London monthlies, has created a profound sensation throughout the kingdom and amongst all English-speaking readers. It is reported that the writing of this article occupied less than three days of the ex-premier's time, and that the publishers sent him a cheque somewhere in the vicinity of £500 for the contribution. Mr. GLADSTONE has found it easy enough to confute the pessimistic views expressed by Poet-Laureate TENNYSON, in his late poem, which was supposed to be prompted by a recent visit to the Locksley Hall commemorated in his youthful verse. Nothing could present a stronger contrast to the hopeful tenor of the earlier lyric than the discouraged, not to say despairing tone of the poet's present comments on the condition of the prospects of his native country. Such gloomy conclusions are so distinctly counter to well-known facts that we do not need to see the text of Mr. GLADSTONE'S rejoinder in order to divine its purport. What TENNYSON had before him in the first Locksley Hall, observes the New York *Sun*, was the England of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. What he had before him when he wrote the new poem bearing the same title was the England of to-day. The interval has witnessed an astonishing change for the better in the circumstances and opportunities of the hard-working masses of the English people, largely due to the fiscal policy of Great Britain, and if the poet cannot recognize so patent an improvement, we must reluctantly infer that the poet has himself changed sadly for the worse. It is true that the United Kingdom no longer maintains in its pay more than 600,000 soldiers as it did during the Peninsular war; but TENNYSON is one of the few men in England who can calmly argue that freedom from the crushing burdens of conscription is an evil rather than a blessing. It is also true that since the first Locksley Hall was written, the power of landed magnates to control the composition of the House of Commons has almost wholly disappeared. But because the steady approach to universal suffrage in the last sixty years has involved the deposition of the former ruling class, there is not a leading member even of the Tory party who would now advocate reversion to the discredited system of rotten boroughs and high property qualifications. Then, again, the abolition of the House of Lords, which seems impending, can only incapacitate those hereditary legislators whose lives are a scandal to their order; it cannot hinder the few worthy members of that body from serving their country, since such men would easily find seats in the popular assembly; and, in point of fact, Lord SALISBURY would be more powerful to-day if, like Lord HARTINGTON, he sat in the lower House. Lastly, as to the attitude of the English democracy toward the church, TENNYSON himself can but applaud the deliverance of Ireland from that branch of the Anglican establishment which had been so long imposed on it in defiance to the wishes of four-fifths of the people. Nor can it be denied that even in England the Established Church, if it have a principle of life in it, would be able, like the nonconformist sects, to stand fast and flourish, unpropped and unfostered by the civil power. If, however, the philanthropy and faith in human progress which found resonant utterance in the first Locksley Hall, were not the gushing affectations of an unobservant youth, the poet must then have hoped for just such an improvement in the condition and the outlook of the toiling multitude as the last sixty years have happily accomplished. Grievous that condition still if in too many particulars, but it is immeasurably better alike in Great Britain and in Ireland than it was in the years following the wars against NAPOLEON. He must be strangely ignorant of the economical history of England in his own time and at preceding epochs, who does not recognize that fact. It has been irrefutably proved by Prof. THOROLD ROGERS, in his book on "Work and Wages," that at no period since the thirteenth century (when the records analysed by him began) has the plight of England's laboring population been so wretched as it was in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. We have seen since then the rescue of women and children by the Factory acts; we have seen the wrongs of Irish tenants in some degree redressed by the Land acts of 1870 and 1881; we have seen the legality of trades unions and the right of workingmen to share in the regulation of wages acknowledged by act of Parliament; we have seen workingmen endowed by the second and the third Reform acts with the political powers needed for the exertion of their rightful influence on legislation. In many trades and manual vocations the purchasing power of wages is still, no doubt, deplorably inadequate to the well-being of the laborer; but the advance made since 1830 and the new political guarantees of further improvement are conclusive vouchers of the progress to which TENNYSON looked forward in the poem of his youth, but which in his old age he shows himself unable to appreciate.

DUN, WIMAN & Co's annual failures figures for the Dominion of Canada shows slight changes as compared with last year, the number of failures in the Dominion for 1886 being 1,252, as against 1,256 in 1885. The liabilities, however, show considerable increase, amounting to, in 1886, $10,386,000 as compared with $8,861,000 in 1885. Failures in the United States in 1886 numbered 9,854, with liabilities $114,000,000, as compared with 10,637 in 1885, with liabilities of $124,000,000. One out of every 98 in business failed in the United States in 1886. In Canada one in every 59. In Canada it was asserted by the National Policy apostles that failures and all other commercial ailments would not be heard of any more throughout the land.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.

Victoria in point of a revenue yielding port stands fourth in the Dominion. The following figures taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns submitted at last session of parliament, will show the sums contributed by the leading shipping ports in Canada to the treasury. We append the list in the order of their contributions:

Montreal	$6,856,186
Toronto	3,255,950
Halifax	1,363,567
Victoria	**846,699**
St. John, N. B	778,027
Quebec	708,228
Hamilton	672,679
Winnipeg	503,292
Clifton, Ont	201,042
Charlottetown	161,835
Windsor, Ont	149,874
Brantford	123,883
St. Catharines	72,944

The total sum collected for customs throughout the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1885, (the last one for which official returns have been published) was $19,133,558.99, contributed by the various provinces as follows:

Ontario	$6,535,309 32
Quebec	7,789,980 81
Nova Scotia	1,751,637 22
New Brunswick	1,314,981 46
Manitoba	579,658 78
British Columbia	966,143 64
Prince Edward Island	187,642 80
N W Territories	17,905 01

The total charges for collecting the duties in Ontario was $253,189.44; for Quebec $205,422.32; for New Brunswick $90,516.75; for Nova Scotia $106,461.61; for Manitoba $38,911.87; for British Columbia $30,733.15; for Prince Edward Island $21,010.58. From the foregoing it will be observed that the customs duties levied upon the people of this province and by them contributed towards this branch, amounted to a net sum of $935,410.49, equal to one nineteenth part of the total sum collected throughout the Dominion. It would be interesting to ascertain how much the province has received in return for this extraordinary contribution—a sum far in excess per capita of that contributed by any of the other provinces. Possibly the *Colonist* will point out to the electors of this province in equally as clear and in as lucid a shape, the debit side of the Dominion's ledger, showing how much out of the many millions Victoria has contributed since Confederation, to the public exchequer, this city has received in return for harbor and other permanent and necessary improvements. The task should be an easy one and our contemporary doubtless is in a position to perform it. The figures quoted afford food for reflection, and those who are so loud in their praise of the government for all that they claim it has done for this province should ponder over them, and then ask the question how long is such a condition of things to be allowed to prevail? Our answer is, not until men of independent thought and action are sent to Ottawa need we look for a change. It is known what strict partyism has done for us. A change for a spirit of independence would certainly make matters no worse.

THE NEW FISHERY LAWS.

The Dominion fishery law as amended, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, substantially converts an offense which has been published by a fine into one punishable by forfeiture. The new statute follows the language of the old touching the forfeiture of vessels found unlawfully fishing in Dominion waters, providing also for the right of Dominion officers to bring into port any vessel or boat found in a Canadian harbor or hovering within three marine miles of any of the coast buoys, creeks or harbors of Canada, and adds the following provisions: "Or has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by treaty or convention, or by any law of the United Kingdom or of Canada for the time in force." The effect of this amendment is to subject vessels so taken to the penalty defined in the old as in the new act, as follows: "Such ship, vessel or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo shall be forfeited." During the last year several American vessels have been searched, seized and fined, but only one has been confiscated. This one, the Highland Light, was found fishing within Dominion waters and was condemned and sold. Other vessels were fined for an infringement of the customs laws, but the new statute has declared forfeiture in cases which up to the date of its enactment had been punishable only with fines. The hardship of this new law, in the opinion of the *Bulletin*, lies in the fact that the Dominion government holds that the only right of entrance by American fishermen into Canadian ports is under the provisions of the treaty of 1818, which limits the purpose for which such entrance may be made to four, viz.: for wood, water, shelter or repairs. Canada proposes therefore to deny fishing craft the privileges granted in the British act of parliament of 1849, which opened all her colonial ports to American vessels without distinction as to class. During the past year she has searched, detained and fined vessels for purchasing stores in Canadian harbors, but under the new law confiscation will be the penalty. The American side of the case is that fishing craft should possess the privileges conferred by the act of Parliament on all American vessels. They claim no right to fish in Canadian waters. No protest has been made to the confiscation of the Highland Light, which was captured while thus unlawfully occupied. The Canadian government, however, insists upon a distinction against fishing craft. As the Canadian government thus deprives the people of the Maritime Provinces of a lucrative occupation the reasonable conclusion is that its purpose is to annoy American fishermen rather than protect its own subjects.

THE fisheries of P. E. Island, last year, were valued at $1,142,000 a decrease of $150,000 from 1885. There was an increase of 5,000 barrels in the catch of mackerel, but a large decrease in the catch of codfish and lobsters.

HIS LAST APPEAL.

It is the belief in political circles that in all human probability this is the last time that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD will appeal to the electors of Canada as leader of the Conservative party, the indications being that he intends to make what actresses and actors, who have been a long time on the road, call their farewell appearance in public. But then you never know when to take such people at their word. The last two occasions upon which Sir JOHN went to the country he gave out that he was about to retire "to make way for younger men," but it so happens that the younger men are still looking wistfully at his shoes. What guarantee is there that the forthcoming appearance of the chieftain will be his last? For some time past his Reform opponents have been crying "superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," but the veteran shows no disposition to retire behind the scenes. Once Sir JOHN were out of the way his opponents would have an easy time of it. He is really the head and front of the Conservative party, and when he goes over to the great majority his followers will be like a flock of sheep without a shepherd. That they will respond to the call of Sir CHARLES TUPPER is not likely. Whatever else can be said of Sir JOHN, it cannot be said that he feathered his own nest or made use of his opportunities to improve his own financial position. Sir JOHN entered public life poor and is poor yet. Sir CHARLES entered public life poor but is not poor yet. There is not likely to be any change in the leadership until after the general election. It is bad generalship to swap horses in mid stream and sink or swim. Sir JOHN will be leader of his party for some time yet.

BEFORE CONFEDERATION.

Reciprocal Arrangements Between British Columbia and the Hawaiian Kingdom.

A correspondent in Montreal writes that when he resided in Victoria, B. C., before confederation, when that port was free and flourishing, with vessels from all parts of the world, and commanded a large trade with the islands in the Pacific Ocean, Hawaii included, there was an agitation got up by the importers and commercial classes there, who were all free traders, to have such relations with that kingdom, which was the nearest to British Columbia, or at that time Vancouver Island, that the first governor appointed by the Imperial government after the Hudson Bay Company surrendered possession of that fair and sunny part of the present Dominion, sent a delegation to Honolulu to treat for a commercial treaty. The Governor was then the late Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., who had been the head of the great fur-trading company on the Pacific Coast for over thirty years, whose influence was such with the great tribes, who are physically and intellectually the finest on the continent, that there never was a rising or trouble among them, unless when some of the California miners who landed, twenty thousand strong, at Victoria, then the capital, in 1858 and 1859, tried to impose upon them in many villainous ways, which the governor put an end to. Sir James was a man of great intelligence and knowledge of the country as to what could be done in building up that port as a central point in the Pacific both for north and south to trade from. He has left monuments to his memory that will never disappear in opening up the mainland of British Columbia to traffic by making wagon roads from the sea coast to the interior under difficulties, at that time over mountains, ravines and rivers, and other drawbacks, that the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the resources of the company had to fall back on, was comparatively child's play with the work Sir James Douglas accomplished.

The representatives, who were given almost plenary powers by the governor, subject to the ratification of the agreement by the Imperial government, were well received by the people of the Sandwich Islands, especially the commercial classes; but they found that the government, which was composed of Americans, almost exclusively under Queen Emma at that period, were all-powerful to prevent anything being done beyond a trifling concession to ship timber there. It was discovered, during the time the delegates remained in Honolulu, that American capitalists in San Francisco virtually owned the great sugar plantations by advancing money to bring over Chinese labor to cultivate the land, and that nothing could be obtained to remunerate English capitalists for putting on vessels to trade, and it was left to small schooners to carry on the traffic. Since then, in a time of depression, the sugar refiners in San Francisco, the greatest being Germans, fell heirs to the plantations by foreclosing the mortgage which the planters failed to discharge. Victorians subsequently tried and tried again to get a foothold, but all in vain. Now that there is strong opposition to the monopoly in the Senate of the United States to renewing the treaty, which is in abeyance, it might be a good opportunity for Canada to step in. There is no question that with the gigantic proposals that the Canadian Pacific directors have in view in putting on lines of steamers to China, Japan, and the East Indian Empire, and the Australian Colonies as well, that such an eligible halfway station as Honolulu would be absolutely required in the Pacific ocean. The Hawaiian Islands have all the striking characteristics, so far as climate, fertility and other natural attractions are concerned, with which Vancouver Island is so bountifully supplied.

A Patriarchial Age.

There died at Stratford, Ont., on the 21st ult., at the residence of her son, Samuel Colter, of the Gore of Downie, Mrs. Samuel Colter, who had attained the remarkable age of 104 years. She was born in Ireland in 1783. She was 18 when Napoleon died at St. Helena; she was only six years younger than the American Republic (when she died); she was a matron of 31 at the time of the second war between Great Britain and the United States, and 33 years of age when the last battle between France and England was fought. She was 53 when Queen Victoria's reign of 50 years commenced; she was 23 when Nelson won the battle of Trafalgar; she remembered Daniel O'Connell and was 18 before Ireland ceased to have a parliament; she was 33 before the first steamer crossed the Atlantic and 44 before passengers were carried on the first railway in Canada. She had 57 grand-children, 63 great-grand-children, 2 great, great-grand-children, and 4 great, great, great-grand-children.

The Scaffold.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—Preston Valentine was hanged this afternoon. Valentine murdered an old man named Yatie at the stables of the Street Railway Co. of this city to conceal a robbery.

ELECTION CONTEST.

The Colonist's Dread of Liberals, Grits and Independents.

Mr. Dunsmuir on the War-Path —Gordon to be Slaughtered.

Everything is now "Liberal-Conservative," according to the *Colonist*; and there is just about one chance in one hundred that the writer knows the meaning of the term. However, there appears to have been a "Liberal-Conservative" convention in Nanaimo on Wednesday, although the *quid-nunc* of the morning organ does not state how it was called, who called it, or what were the qualifications of the delegates. But, it was "Liberal Conservative;" of that there can be no doubt, because the "Liberal-Conservative" organ says so. And Mr. J. P. Planta was tendered the "Liberal-Conservative" nomination, which he will in all probability accept. The ex-representative, Mr. Gordon, another "Liberal-Conservative," who voted thick and thin for the "Liberal-Conservative" government, is to be kicked out—(and perhaps it serves him right, because of his contemptible political subserviency)—why? Because he had the unparalleled assurance to disturb the bile of a money-bag, another "Liberal Conservative." Those unspeakable Grits, whoever *they* are, can become amused spectators of the "Liberal-Conservative" Kilkenny-cat-fight at Nanaimo, utterly indifferent as to the result. But if Mr. Dunsmuir does not succeed in driving Mr. Gordon out of the "Liberal-Conservative" ranks, we will be reluctantly forced to the conclusion that neither of them amounts to very much.

Edgar Crow Baker, is announced by the *Colonist* as out of the fight. We hope not. Mr. Baker is peppery, and irascible, but outspoken and conscientious, and according to the statement of a distinguished member of the cabinet, who was here last summer, was the brains of the Victoria delegation. Of all the gentlemen yet announced, he is best fitted by natural and acquired abilities for the House of Commons; although his "Lord-High-Admiral-feeling" has not tended to popularize him with the democracy, which now is the majority in this intelligent city of Victoria. And, by the way, it is a sad and not a flattering commentary on our boasted intelligence that personal popularity almost invariably outweighs all proper qualification when we are making our selections. Had Mr. Baker studied Chesterfield more and Bacon less, as Mr. Shakespeare does, he would not, good "Liberal-Conservative" that he is be compelled to eat "crow" without even a protest against his own effacement.

"The Grits will hold a convention shortly and nominate two of their party for the Commons on the independent ticket." So says the "Liberal-Conservative" oracle. We have been honored by being called the Liberal organ (which we disclaim being); but if the Grits have decided to hold a convention they are treating their "organ" very shabbily in not acquainting it with their intentions. What we would like to know is, who is the "Grit" who can be elected in Victoria? Will the *Colonist* kindly name him, so that we can have him nominated? These are the political dog-days. The "Liberal Conservative" writer is loose in our midst, and will play havoc with things in general if not muzzled by its owner.

Our excellent "Liberal-Conservative" friend has not replied to our question. As it is in the interest of the province, and not of either party, we repeat it: "In what position will the province be with the Liberal party in power and the British Columbia representatives pledged to support the Conservatives?" Will our friend kindly answer the question?

At the same time, will the "Liberal-Conservative" *Colonist* pledge its honor that it will not, *in less than six months from the present time*, change its political coat and become a supporter of the Hon. Edward Blake, as leader of the government? Is it true or not, that Mr. D. W. Higgins approached politicians in the east with a view of selling himself and his organ to the "Grits?"

It is rumored that the Quebec government has resigned and that Hon. Mr. Taillon has been sent for to form a new Cabinet. Mr. Taillon was Attorney-General in the late ministry. It will be a matter of political interest to watch the impending conflict between the Hon. Mr. Mercier's friends and those favoring a government led by Hon. Mr. Taillon. The House meets on the 27th inst. So that the public will not be kept long over suspense on the subject.

Mr. Mowat will meet the Ontario Assembly on the 10th Feb., with a working majority of 27, an increase of nearly 100 per cent over his majority of 1885.

It is reported that the proprietors of the Toronto *World* named $40,000 as their price for it to Sir John, who could not see it further than $20,000. The figures were too far apart to come to an understanding, and Sir John, believing that he had the *World* bagged anyway left for Hamilton, where a confab was held between himself and the controllers of the *Spectator*. The impression prevails that the *Spectator* will get the coveted position so long held by the *Mail* and that Mr. John R. Cameron (nephew to the Hon. John Robson of this city) will be the managing editor. A John Cameron on the *Globe* and another of the same name on the organ of the Conservative party, is a somewhat remarkable coincidence in even journalistic life. Time does work strange changes, but nothing stranger ever happened than these men of the Cameron clan occupying the chairs once filled by such famous men as the late Hon. George Brown of the *Globe*, and Mr. Smilley of the *Spectator*.

An Engineer Shanghaied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The whereabouts have been learned of Thos. H. Harvey, an engineer, who left his home in company with two friends on the night of Dec. 31th last, and who has since been missing. Mrs. Harvey has received a letter dated Honolulu, from her husband explaining his disappearance. He wrote that on the night he left home he went with his friends to take a drink and suddenly became unconscious. When he came too next morning he found that he and his friends had been shanghaied on board a whaling vessel bound for the Arctic circle and was then several miles out at sea. At Honolulu the three tried to escape but were recaptured. The prospects are that Harvey will not be able to return to his family until the fall when the whaling fleet returns.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

This morning Judge Hunt sentenced Geo. D. Gardner, convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing Eugene F. Guindon, to imprisonment for life in San Quentin. Defendant's attorney announced that his client would not appeal but would submit to the verdict and judgment.

Kanonhi Hagshi, the Japanese convicted of the murder of Annie Yanagiisana, was this morning sentenced to imprisonment for life in Folsom in accordance with the directions of the convicting jury.

The Deadly Pistol.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Policeman Adams, in firing at a fleeing prisoner on Central street to-day, shot and killed Pontainella Canell, aged 21 years, who was standing in front of her father's drug store.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—It very rarely happens that trickery succeeds in establishing honest convictions, but the present one was ushered into existence under most favorable circumstances, and had all the concurrent advantages of railway construction to aid it in securing temporary financial results. Peter was robbed to pay Paul, and as long as Peter could rob Paul it succeeded. All the glamor which false sentiment could raise was utilised by glorious dreams of an empire which should absorb all other forces, active and inactive, until a more sober sentiment became satiated with the nuisance of an empty glory, which enriched the few at the expense and sacrifice of the many. The laborer's coat was protected in the interest of the manufacturer, whilst *his* labor which produced it was subjected by pauper and coolie immigration to the most terrible competition. Raw material for the manufacturer was allowed the benefits of a discriminative tariff, whilst the necessaries of life, on which the poor man subsisted, were taxed to the utmost limits of endurance. Sir John and his party did not think for a moment that there existed in the ranks of labor men who were intelligent enough to analyze his transparent trickery, and educate a sufficient number of their fellowmen to crush him with political contempt. Fanning every existing prejudice for personal aims, and party benefits, he has disgusted the moral sense of the nation and tried, by a spirit of sycophancy, to wound national aspirations, but he has ignobly failed. It is now the peoples turn to relegate him to London where he can wear the gold lace obtained by his trickery and treachery. In the capital of Great Britain, despised by her leading statesmen and liberal reformers, he can wear robes, which are beginning to be regarded more as emblems of curiosity rather than of dignity; and there, esconced in ermine, he can at least outlive his usefulness, forgotten by the glittering throng he had the foolishness to worship. Such is life, however, and its ironical destiny: men to-day are monkeys to-morrow. Another phase of his National Policy was to alienate kindred races and institutions, the choice, honor and pride of millions of people by retaliatory legislation. In this he also ignobly failed, for harmony between the two countries is essential to the prosperity of Canada. Who ever knew the United States to exercise an arbitrary feeling against a weaker State? The reverse has been the rule; for when France, with all its power, backed by Austria, strove to subject Mexico to monarchical rule, contrary to the will of its people, she came to the rescue and Mexico's emperor was consigned to the fate of a usurper by its patriots. British liberalism desires to see an independent Canada, and to be free of the responsibility of unpaid guardian of a country, over which it has no political control. The commercial and other interests between Great Britain and the United States are too vast to be jeopardised by irresponsible politicians of the Sir John A. Macdonald jingo type. No one knows this better than himself, unless his intelligence is of that Disraeli character, which succeeds by lucky plausibility and jokes rather than mental reasoning. Of course there are those amongst the so-called Grits to whom a little distinction would be palatable, but as a body they are more thoroughly Canadian than any other party, and truer to the best interests of Canada. Mr. Blake is the Gladstone of Canada. Sir John was its Disraeli. Tucks, jokes and plausibility cannot stand against the plain spoken philosophy of the former, nor can any comparison be made between the gladiatorial brain and ability of the one, against the shallow artifices of the other. Mr. Blake's name is respected by British democracy, which is all powerful, also by the ablest men in the United States. If reciprocity is obtained it will be by him and not by the present incumbent in office, unless he should grant greater concessions for the sake of keeping power than Mr. Blake would be willing to concede. When we calmly reflect on the situation and discuss the merits and demerits of what has been done, and how it has been done, and for what effect, we cannot fail but give our support to the man or men who dare every calumny for truth's sake and who stand the brunt of the furiest strife in a people's cause, helping those who, either from mistaken sentiment or apathy, are too feeble to help themselves. In this respect all honor should be awarded to such of those as openly and conscientiously espouse that which is just and right. If we fail to do our duty we are acting at variance with the majority of our race, and neglecting to see the hand-writing on the wall which gives to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, and instead of displaying a higher intelligence which our supposed higher educational system endows us with, we rank with the benighted and enslaved.

MARS.

Political Chestnuts.

Since confederation British Columbia's contribution to Canada's strong cash box, in round numbers, has been $9,000,000. Of that sum ninety-five per cent. has been contributed by the city of Victoria. In return for so large and vast a sum what have we received? Echo answereth, What?

The volume of the commerce of Great Britain, France and the United States for the year 1885, in imports and exports were as follows:

Great Britain	$3,126,101,630
France	1,714,959,400
United States	1,319,717,084

It will be seen that the foreign trade of Great Britain exceeded that of the United States and France combined. Though in different proportions as between the two last named countries the trade of England was slightly more than equal to them both twenty-five years ago, while in the intervening period, the population of the United States has nearly doubled. What says the high tariff protectionists to these figures?

"The population of the maritime provinces," says the St. John *Telegraph*, "is about one-fifth of the whole Dominion. Our registered tonnage of shipping in the three provinces is 827,781 tons. Estimated at $30 per ton it would be worth about $25,000,000. Our share of the Federal debt is very nearly fifty millions. It would, therefore, take all our shipping to pay one-half the debt which the Ottawa authorities have created for us."

Live Stock Shipments.

S. L. Moore, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Northern Pacific, has published a tabular statement of the live stock moved by that road in 1886. In beef cattle there were moved from Montana 61,430 head; from Washington Territory 2,280, and from Dakota 22,140, making a total of 85,850 head, an increase of 12,610 over last year's shipments. From Oregon and Washington into Montana in addition to the above, there were moved 21,210 cattle. In mutton sheep the shipments were large, the number for the year being 145,485 while the local shipments were 34,360. Montana shipped east 76,335 head; Oregon 17,850; Washington 16,340, the increase over last year being 54,920. In horses the shipments were equally large, numbering 8,820. The beeves and the sheep were shipped to eastern points beyond St. Paul. This is a class of traffic the Canadian Pacific in a few years expects to enjoy from the Northwest and eastern British Columbia.

ON BOARD A MORTAR BOAT

EXPERIENCE WHILE BOMBARDING FORT JACKSON.

Terrible Din and Concussion of Mortar Firing on Shipboard—A Queer Disguise. Destructive Work—A Most Miraculous Escape.

One of the preliminary movements for the passage of the forts defending New Orleans was the bringing up and placing of Porter's mortar fleet where it could shell the forts. The number of these mortar boats was an even twenty, and they were divided into three divisions, each division having a separate commander and being located by itself. For several days before the mortars got to work the coast survey men were busy buoying out positions and calculating distances, and the wonderful work accomplished by them was the wonder of at least the rank and file of the fleet. The distance to each fort was so accurately estimated by triangulation that the very first shell killed one man and wounded another inside the works.

The division to which I was attached was anchored close to the bank of the river, with a strip of woods half a mile wide between us and the forts. Beyond the woods was a wide marsh, and our proper distance from the nearest work was 3,000 feet. The other fort (St. Philip) was about 600 yards further away. It is a matter of history that our masts were trimmed with bushes where they showed above the trees, so as to blind the gunners at the forts. I was one of the detail of men who carried out this movement, and queer enough our schooners looked when the work was completed. Our proper masts seemed to have been replaced by trees taken from the shore. But few of us had had any experience with mortars, and the commander of each vessel issued instructions, which we followed with benefit. Few men, even those belonging to the artillery service, have any idea of the terrible din and concussion of mortar firing on shipboard. On land much of the din seems to be absorbed by the solid ground, but on board a vessel you feel it all. Some of the men on our schooner who neglected the precaution of holding a bit of soft wood in their teeth bit their tongues in a bad way. We had our ears stuffed with cotton, and each time the mortar was fired every man rose on his tiptoes. Despite these precautions many minor accidents happened, and nothing could prevent us from feeling and hearing a good share of the terrible din.

After the fleet got to firing regularly the roar was heard fifty miles at sea, and crockery was rattled about on pantry shelves in houses twenty-five miles distant. We fired about once in every seven or eight minutes and this kept eight or nine shells in the air all the time. At each discharge the boat heeled over as if she had struck a heavy sea, and had scarcely come back to a level keel when we were ready to repeat the operation. The strain on planks and timbers was tremendous. After we had fired the fifth shot we had to set the pumps going, and some of the great spikes were started half an inch. Had we been aground the bottom of the schooner would have been driven out at the first fire. While the entire fleet came in for the din, the crews of the mortars of course suffered most. After the first day's firing, which ceased at sunset, the stillness was almost as much of a strain on our nerves as the noise had been, and it was hours before we could go to sleep.

It must not be supposed that all the fun was on our side. After our third shot the Confederates opened on us from a number of heavy guns. While they could not see us on account of the forest, they knew our positions, and after a little shot and shell began to fall around us. Inside of one hour I counted eight shells which fell within 200 feet of our schooner, and the bursting of some of them threw water on our decks. During the first day we had a dozen missiles pass directly over us, cutting a few ropes, and I witnessed several accidents aboard of other vessels lying ahead and behind us. The destructive work of the Confederate fire was, however, more plainly seen when the big 120 pound shells fell into the forest which protected us. The soil was soft and spongy, being subject to periodical overflows, and when the great shells sunk into this earth and exploded they would throw mud and water over the tree tops and leave a crater large enough to take in a house. Scores of great trees were uprooted by these explosions, and the shells which exploded in the tops of others created far more havoc than the angriest bolts of lightning ever hurled from Jove's hand.

We planted over 1,300 bombs inside the two forts on that first day, burning the citadel and everything else which would burn in Fort Jackson, driving most of the men to shelter and damaging the magazine so that it could not be entered during the night. Outside of thirty or forty shells which exploded in the air, owing to bad fuses, not more than a dozen out of the great number fired fell outside of the works. We fired entirely at Fort Jackson, which was a mile and a half away.

We opened fire again at daylight on the second day, and the reply from the forts was just as vigorous, although we knew the enemy had suffered a great deal and must be considerably demoralized. About mid-forenoon, just as we were ready to fill our mortar for the fifteenth time since opening, a great rifle shell, which I plainly saw before it fell, and took to be a bird of some sort, descended upon our deck with an awful crash. It disappeared through the heavy planks as if they had been paper, passed down through the magazine with its dangerous contents, and on down through the bottom of the schooner and into the mud of the river bed. The fuse was burning brightly when it struck the deck, and the men saw a trail of sparks as it passed through the magazine. In a moment it was known that we were sinking, but the craft around us hastened alongside and helped to remove most of the stores before she went down. That the shell struck without killing any of us was considered miraculous. That it passed through the magazine without exploding it was one of those unaccountable things in war which admit of no discussion.—Carrington Smith in Detroit Free Press.

Other Big Named Men.

Secretary Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar is not the only big named man in the department of the interior. There are also Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, Jr., private secretary; William Andrew Jackson Sparks, land commissioner; Martin Van Buren Montgomery, patents commissioner; John DeWitt Clinton Atkins, Indian affairs commissioner; Nathaniel Harrison Randolph Dawson, education commissioner; and John James Jones Scipio Hassler, appointment clerk.—Chicago Tribune.

Forgot Himself.

Professor (who told the young men to bring in an essay on an original subject)—Well, Mr. Saunders, what have you got to-day? Collegian (who spent the summer as a waiter at one of the mountain hotels)—Er—roast beef, roast pork, fish and corn beef hash.—Tid Bits.

His Astonishment was Allayed.

A clerk in a certain law office of this city was horrified on going into the office yesterday morning to find several eyes lying about having all the appearance of having been recently gouged out. It was evident to him that his superiors had been having a regular Oshkosh sort of a discussion the night before. His astonishment was allayed, however, when he learned that the society of natural sciences had held a meeting in the office the previous evening, and had been favored with a talk upon eyes by Dr. Lucien Howe, illustrated by some specimens of pigs' eyes, which had been left on the scene of action.—Buffalo Courier.

GOOD AND BAD LUCK.

Some of the Superstitions of Gamblers and Sporting Men—The Black Cat.

Gamblers and sporting men are, without an exception, superstitious, and almost every one has a sign or omen which betokens either good or bad luck. This is particularly noticeable in Jeffersonville at present. There are a large number of gamblers who are regular players and manage to obtain a livelihood in this way. They play carefully, and never venture their cash without having first felt the lucky inspiration. When all of the signs indicate that the fickle goddess will smile upon them they play heavily, but when the omen of bad or indifferent luck is noticed nothing will induce them to gamble.

Several months ago a wealthy dealer in mining stocks came down to Louisville from Cincinnati on business, and during the course of his stay here frequently visited the faro games in Jeffersonville. He was known among the fraternity in that city as "the High Roller," on account of the large sums he risked and the desperate chances he took. One evening he lost $2,000 at a single sitting. The next night he won back $2,000. Before playing each time he would go to a rear room in the house and play three games of solitaire. If he won all of them he risked all he had on the first turn of the cards. If, however, he lost one out of the number he ventured moderate sums, and if he lost all three he positively refused to play.

Another player considers it an ill omen if he sees a black cat on the way to the bank, and invariably declines to play. A well-known gambler, who formerly operated a bank in this city, but who has since located in Hoosierdom, has a singular superstition. When he wakes in the morning he always puts on his left boot first. If by mistake he picks up the one for the right foot, nothing under the sun can induce him to play. If another man sees a rusty nail on the pavement in front of him, and the point is toward him, he picks it up and considers it a symbol of good luck. If the head is toward him he will step to one side, and under no circumstances walk over it.

All the "signs" of good and bad luck are on this order, and some of them are exceedingly absurd and ridiculous. Every time a man wearing a white coat passes up stairs to play at one of the roulette tables at a Front street house, the doorkeeper remarks: "The house will lose to-night."—Louisville Times.

A West African Work of Art.

Duke Town possesses one public monument —a somewhat remarkable one. When you near the wharf of the European trading factory you notice a figure hanging from one of the posts that support its ample roof. At the first glance you might take it for the gibbeted corpse of a very badly dressed pirate with an unnaturally long neck; but a closer survey shows it to be a "dummy" stuffed with straw—Africa's first attempt at a "Guy Fawkes." The head is represented by a round wooden ball, painted black, and surmounted by a gray felt hat, with a very dirty white cloth twisted round it by way of a sunshade. A brass pan forms the shoulders, two small bells hang from the arms and a third from the waist, while a flowing drapery of colored handkerchiefs makes a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to hide the fact that this statue, like the fabulous bird of eastern legend, has no legs. Considered merely as a work of art the figure undoubtedly has its faults. It exhibits all the crudeness of Raphael's early attempts at painting. A critic who was inclined to be cruel might even go so far as to class it with the statue of Burns, in Central Park. But it at least serves a purpose, which is more than can be said of many far more civilized institutions. A large square paper on its breast keeps in countenance another on its back, and both display the same inscription:

"Notice—Prince Eyambo has owed me four (4) pun's (puncheons of palm oil) this last four (4) years, and will not pay me. Beware of him."

This contrivance shows a genius for advertising which is a pleasing surprise in "benighted Africa." Whether you approach the wharf overland or by boat, the evidence of Prince Eyambo's iniquities stares you in the face, and whenever a breath of wind stirs the figure the bells hung upon it call attention in ringing language to the fact that even in this remote corner of the earth there are princes who have learned enough of the ways of civilized royalty to abstain from paying their debts.—West Africa Cor. New York Times.

Gathering in the Nickels.

I suppose that many persons have noticed in the famous barroom of the Hoffman house, commonly called an "Art Cafe," the miniature marine engine, which works for a few seconds whenever a five-cent piece is dropped into the proper channel. The affair is an ingenious bit of mechanism, and it is surprising to see the amount of work which the small weight of a nickel will accomplish. The other day curiosity impelled me to ask one of the attendants how much money the apparatus earned for its inventor; and those who have watched parties of men standing over it by the half hour at a time will not be surprised to learn that the receipts average $5 a day, half of which goes to the Hoffman house.

As may be supposed, it is the same ingenious inventor who is responsible for the weighing automatic machines which are to be found in so many of our hotels. You stand on the scales and put five cents in the box, when, and only when, the pointer will at once indicate the right weight. The numbers of such machines and other devices of a similar kind might be expected to increase wonderfully were it not that one drawback to the business has already been discovered; it is found that so many people attempt to defraud the apparatus by imposing upon it bits of cardboard, lead, buttons and especially counterfeit coins, that it requires the constant services of a machinist to keep it in running order.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Slovenly in Speech.

A lady holding a responsible position in a large dry goods house on Chestnut street, in which she is obliged to come into business association with the fashionable ladies of Philadelphia, said it was incomprehensible to her how they could be so incorrect in their speech and slovenly in their grammar as compared with the same class of ladies in New York and Boston. In Boston, for instance, it had been her experience that many of the salesgirls, through the excellent influences of the public schools of that city, spoke English with more simplicity, directness, and purity than not a few ladies in Philadelphia who were proud of their social distinction and their education.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Hints for the Cartoonists.

The public has an impression that a great many of the cartoons that are published in the illustrated papers are the result of sketches and suggestions sent in by various people. Mr. Gillam tells a Tribune reporter that the contrary is true. "Out of 1,000 sketches," said he, "scarcely one will be found available for use in publication. What an artist wants is ideas and 'pointers,' and suggestions as to the great movements that are on foot, and as to the great measures that are coming up for discussion. Pictures readily suggest themselves if the artist receives this sort of information." The artists labor under serious disadvantage in working on colored prints like those of The Judge and Puck, because they must forecast public affairs and the sensations of the day. —The Journalist.

Mr. Pinero, the dramatist, has some painful recollections of his "utility" days on the stage. "Nothing," he says, "could exceed the agony of standing on the stage, without speaking a word, in the trial scene of the 'Merchant of Venice,' which lasted thirty-six minutes. I did that for 250 nights. If any one wants to realize it let him stand, still and silent, in the middle of his room for half an hour."—Chicago Times.

MORTE POINT.

A night of roaring, wild, tempestuous winds,
And blinding mist, and cruel sweeping surge,
Deadening the light, drowning the fog horn's dirge,
While on the rock the doomed keel hopeless grinds.

The next night, calm and still beneath the moon,
Passing in pity through a haze of tears,
Like beauty sorrowing over snapped careers,
And the wife's sobs and sweetheart's deathly swoon.

There stretches out like some huge skeleton,
White in the moon as dead men's bleaching bones,
A hideous skull, grinning at murder done,
The rock, made up of thousand devilish stones,
Spite of its beauty well named Morte; for ah!
Beauty but veils that false white Golgotha.
—The Spectator.

GEN. GRANT'S LAST REVIEW.

An Enthusiastic Reception — Shaking Hands with "the Boys in Blue."

I heard last night the story of Gen. Grant's last review in Washington, and I think it was the last review of his life. It was a few months before his death. He was the grand commander of an organization here composed of old veterans, and known as "The Boys in Blue." This organization met during his last visit here, and they invited him to be present. There was a full attendance of the veterans and their wives, and they were having a jovial time when Gen. Grant arrived with Gen. Edward Beale. Maj. J. J. Noah presided over the meeting. He received Grant as he came in. The general was not feeling well, and he looked upon the large assembly with dismay. He saw the enthusiastic spirit which animated them, and feared he would be shaken to pieces. He had but a few moments to stay, and he was much troubled as to how to get away from the crowd.

Maj. Noah, however, is a man of considerable oratorical talent. He introduced the general in a thrilling speech and held the audience in hand. He told them that they might be looking upon Grant for the last time, and that the general wanted to take each of them by the hand and bid them one and all God speed before he left. He then organized the company into ranks and had them come one by one and shake hands with the great general. He described the scene to me last night and the tears stood in his eyes as he did so. "It was," said he, "the most affecting sight I have ever witnessed. Many of the veterans had one arm gone, some the left and others the right; and Grant had to be continually changing hands in order to suit himself to the occasion. Some hobbled up on crutches and others lifted up their sleeveless arms and gave Grant the stump or the coat sleeve to shake. Some of those who had no arms at all, Gen. Grant grasped about the waist and said a pleasant word as they passed by. After the handshaking was over three times three cheers were given in Grant's honor, and he left for the home of Gen. Beale, and a few days after left Washington never more to return.—Frank G. Carpenter in Cleveland Leader.

"Marion Harland's" Literary Success.

The authoress known as Marion Harland—she was Mary Virginia Hawes, and is the wife of the Rev. Edward Payson Terhune—drew attention, particularly in Virginia, where she was born, by her novel "Alone," published thirty-two years ago, when she was but 19. The south regarded her as a rare genius, and she believed she had struck the center of renown, judging by the resonant echoes that reached her of her work. She wrote some twenty novels, and Richmond rang with praises of the gifted daughter of the Old Dominion. Nevertheless, her hit had not been made. She could scarcely have imagined in her younger days how it would be made. Not by skillfully devised plot, by novel characters, by dramatic denouement by sparkling dialogue. On the contrary, by the plainest facts, by prosaic experience, by the practice of rigid economy. What sort of a romance would it be into which those things could enter.

Not a romance, but a sober reality, "Common Sense in the Household." That is the book which has given Marion Harland her national reputation. Fully 170,000 copies have been called for, and the demand is not yet satisfied. Its success may not have gratified her literary ambition, but it must have gratified her pecuniary needs. The wife of an evangelical clergyman, with a considerable family, ought, if any one, to have learned how to adopt small means to desirable ends—to compel $1 to fill the place of $2. She has learned it thoroughly, and her cook book is the outcome. She has followed up the vein with ample profit. Her culinary works have been of more benefit than an entire library of representative novels.—Chicago News.

Radical Experiment in Dentistry.

If experiments which have been made by a dentist in San Francisco bear the test of time a radical change in dentistry seems impending. Dr. Younger, following the lead of the great John Hunter, has found that teeth freshly drawn can be transplanted to a cockscomb and retain their vitality for a month. They will also live in warm water for about two days. These placed in the natural sockets from which other teeth have been taken, and then temporarily secured, become fixed and grow as if indigenous to the soil. But more than this, new sockets can be drilled and teeth inserted within them, and the result shows that here again the newcomer takes firm hold of the adjacent bone and becomes a strong and useful masticator.—Boston Transcript.

Laying the Dust in Mines.

A well known mining engineer has brought into notice the successful use of watering the floors of deep mines to allay the dust and thus prevent explosions. A slight dampness, such as prevails in shallow mines at all times, is, in his words, sufficient to lay the dust effectively; and the systematic watering of deep mines has been introduced at the Llwynfria colliery and at the Standard colliery. The water can either be brought into the galleries by tanks or by pipes from a reservoir above ground. A pressure of fifty pounds to the square inch is considered sufficient at the Standard colliery. The water not only purifies the air, but robs it of the inflammable coal dust which is so dangerous a factor in great explosions.—Boston Budget.

Broken Dishes at Hotels.

Hotel managers here say that the fracture of dishes—china, glass and earthenware—is a more serious item of expense than any outsider would suppose. Although they make it a rule, for their own protection, to charge broken dishes to the servants when they are plainly careless, the rule does not relieve the hotels from serious loss every year. The greatest amount of breakage is in handling and washing; dishes may not be actually broken at first, but they are constantly nicked and cracked, and, after that, soon go to pieces. Large houses, like the Fifth Avenue and the Windsor sustain a loss of fully $10,000 annually in this way, independent of what the servants pay for. Managers say, that it would be 50 per cent. greater except for the system of fines imposed on the domestics, who are made by it less heedless. Any householder may judge from the destruction of dishes in his own kitchen what it must be in a great hotel.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Awful Lonely.

"Ma," said Polly Caution, "the Liberty statue is that of a woman, isn't it?" "Yes, dear." "Won't she be awful lonely out on that island without a man to look after?"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

An insurance pointer—Honesty is the best policy.

The women in Japan, who no longer blacken their teeth, now smile in all their native comeliness.

SCOTIA'S POET BURNS.

The 128th Anniversary of His Birthday in Victoria.

How the Caledonians Here Intend Celebrating the Event.

"Is there on earth a favored spot
To which the heart unsated turns;
It is the land of Walter Scott,
It is the land of Robert Burns."

To-day is the one hundred and twenty-eighth birthday of the people's poet Bobbie Burns. On the 25th of January, 1759, in an auld clay biggin', on the wayside near the brig o' Doon, two miles from the classic town of Ayr, the county seat of that shire, in Scotland, the poet Robert Burns first saw daylight. Of the night of his birth Miller writes:

Upon a stormy winter night
Scotland's bright star first rose in sight;
Beaming upon as wild a sky
As ever to prophetic eye
Proclaimed, that Nature had on hand
Some work to glorify the land.
Within a lonely cot of clay,
That night her great creation lay.

A wonderful destiny was that of the peasant's babe born on that occasion—a life of toil, imprudence, poverty, closed in early death, but to be followed by the afflatus of popular admiration and sympathy, such as never before, nor since, attended a literary name in any country. His melodious strains touch the sympathetic cord of every heart as no other writer has been able to accomplish. He was beloved by many during his life time and since his death in 1796, at the early age of 37, his fame has been on the increase. The centenary celebration of Scotia's favorite bard, in January, 1859, has never been excelled—if equalled. On that occasion throughout the British empire, the United States, France, the continent and wherever his works had been read, the outburst of popular, personal admiration for the "people's poet" was unbounded. Many of the poets and literary men of Britain have either found a last resting place in Westminster Abbey, or a tablet has there been erected to their memory. Referring to a monument for Burns', his great admirer, Thos. Miller, says:

'He'll need no monument,' said Fame;
'I'll give him an immortal name;
When obelisks in ruin fall,
Proud shall it stand above them all;
The daisy on the mountain side
Shall ever spread it far and wide;
Even the road-side thistle down
Shall blow abroad his high renown.'

'That name, while I remain,
Shall still increasing honor gain;
Till the sun sinks to rise no more,
And my last sand falls on the shore
Of that still, dark, and unsailed sea,
Which opens on Eternity.'

Burns' admirer still continues in his praise:

'A love of right, a scorn of wrong,'
She said, 'unto him shall belong;
A pitying eye for gen-le woman,
Knowing "to keep aside is human;"
While love in his great heart shall be
A living spring of poetry.

"Of Highland hut and Lowland home,
His songs shall float across the foam,
Where Scotland's music ne'er before
Rang o'er the far-off ocean shore.
To shut of eve from early morn,
They shall be carolled mid the corn,
While maidens hang their heads aside,
Of hope that lived, and Love that died;
And huntsmen on the mountains steep,
And herdsmen in the valleys deep,
And virgins spinning by the fire,
Shall catch some fragment of his lyre,
And the whole land shall all year long
Ring back the echoes of his song.
The world shall in its choice records
Store up his common acts and words,
To be through future ages spread;
And how he looked, and what he said,
Shall in wild wonderment be read,
When coming centuries are dead."

Burns' masterpieces, so grand, so pure and so beautiful, touch the heart of every Scotchman with wonderful force. Equally potent is the influence of some of his productions upon people of other nationalities. There have lived but few poets who possessed more power in expressing the outgrowth of the passions, and who extolled more highly the conscience full of offence. In almost divine verses the poet incited his fellowmen to stand by and defend their country. This sweet songster of Scotland had charmed every soul with his high moral sentiments which challenge the world for a rival in power and solemnity. Entering upon the stage of action when liberty of speech and action were hampered, Burns through his verses, soon became one of the leading advocates of popular liberty. The fame of his genius and talents had crossed the ocean, and was now present in every part of America. No tribute to his memory could be more beautiful than that pronounced at the Centennial exhibition. He was a fond father, attached husband and a true friend. Many do injustice to his religious professions which were proven by several quotations to be exalted and pure. His monument, the speaker said, was founded in the hearts of his countrymen, and will be more enduring than granite. Longfellow, America's poet Laureate thus sings of Robert Burns:

I see amid the fields of Ayr
A ploughman, who, in foul or fair,
Sings at his task,
So clear we know not if it is
The laverock's song we hear, or his,
Nor care to ask.

For him the ploughing of those fields
A more ethereal harvest yields
Than sheaves of grain.
Songs flush with purple bloom the rye;
The plover's call, the curlew's cry,
Sing in his brain.

He sings of love, whose flame illumes
The darkness of lone cottage rooms
He feels the force,
The treacherous undertow and stress
Of wayward passion and no less
The keen remorse.

But still the burden of his song
Is love of right disdain of wrong;
Its master-chords
Are manhood, freedom, brotherhood
His discords but an interlude
Between the words.

His presence haunts this room to-night
A form of mingled mist and light,
From that far coast.
Welcome beneath this roof of mine!
Welcome! this vacant chair is thine,
Dear guest and ghost.

The members of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies intend celebrating the anniversary of Burns' birthday by a ball and supper this (Tuesday) evening, in the Assembly rooms, Fort street, which have been specially fitted up and decorated for the occasion. A large number of tickets have been sold, and the affair promises to be one of the most successful events of the season.

THE LAST OF HIS RELATIVES.

Isabella Burns Begg, the last near relative of Scotia's favorite poet died three weeks ago on her eighty-first birthday. Her elder sister, who died May 10, 1883, was in her eighty-third year. Along with their mother, Burns' only sister, they went to Ayr over forty years ago from the parish of Ormiston, Haddingtonshire, and took up their abode at Bridgehouse Cottage, near Ayr racecourse, a place well known to many of the residents of Victoria from the Auld Toon o' Ayr, where they have successively died. Mrs. Begg died in the year 1858, aged 88, and her daughters continued to occupy the cottage. Down till about 20 years ago the two daughters earned their livelihood by their own labor, but at that time some gentlemen in Ayr interested themselves in their behalf, and were the medium of collecting in Canada and the United States, in India, and other parts of the world, a sum of money sufficient to place the two women, then in advancing years, in easy circumstances, and they both lived, if not in affluence, at least in comfort for the 20 years preceding their death. They received large numbers of visitors from all parts of the world, by whom their great relative was held in high estimation. From America were many visitors who paid their respects at Bridgehouse Cottage, among whom were some of the most eminent of the literary celebrities of the United States, and many an interesting conversation was held within the humble walls, for the Miss Begg who has just died was a noted conversationalist, and was of remarkable intelligence and shrewdness for one brought up in her station in life. She was well acquainted with the writings of Burns, was intimate with much that concerned him, and could impart her information to others with a picturesqueness which rendered an interview with her a very pleasant reminiscence. She had been in failing health since the death of her sister, and had been more or less confined to her room, and latterly to her bed. Her death removes one of the great landmarks connected with the history of Burns, and her absence will be noticed by many a frequent visitor in the district as well as by the casual visitor from foreign lands. In the house there are a number of Burns relics, among them two autographs of the poet. Some of these will in all probability be removed to Burns' Cottage at Alloway, about a mile distant, and others have been otherwise bequeathed.

UNPROVOKED MURDER.

San Francisco Keeps up its Record—A Parricide.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—One of the most unprovoked murders ever committed in San Francisco took place this morning. The victim was Wm. Hayes and the murderer his son, Daniel. The family were seated at the table and the elder Hayes commenced to remonstrate with his son because he did not go to work instead of being a burden and become a help to support the family. This so enraged the son that he picked up a carving knife from the table rushed at his father, and before the latter could evade him he plunged the knife into his back. The wounded man rushed out on the streets, but soon fell and died in a few minutes. The parricide was arrested and is now confined in jail. The dead man was 54 years of age and was employed in the California Cracker Co.'s Works. He leaves a wife and several sons and daughters. The murderer is 28 years of age, and is a native of Australia.

SCHOONER AND TUG WRECKED.

A dispatch received by the Merchants Exchange states that the schooner Stranger, loaded and bound for this port has been wrecked on the south spit, Smith's river. The deck load is gone. Another dispatch states that the tug Pelican had been wrecked on the Fish Rocks, and is under water. No further particulars received.

Another International Claim.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Morgan, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, made a report on the petition of Wm. Webster, a citizen of the United States, with a reason stating that after due examination of the matter presented in the petition, and of the evidence in support of the claim for indemnity from the British government for lands in New Zealand, purchased by him in good faith from native chiefs and duly conveyed to him by the government of Great Britain, after the government of Britain had acquired sovereignty over that country. The Senate considers such claim to be founded on justice and to deserve the cognizance and support of the government of the United States.

Explosion of Steel Boilers.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24.—A battery of four steel boilers at Spen, Chalfant & Co.'s steel and iron works at Etnaborough six miles east of Allegheny City, exploded with terrific force at five o'clock this morning, completely wrecking the car mill department, killing one man instantly; two others are mortally injured. The concussion was so great that it shook houses for miles around. Windows in the vicinity of the mill are all smashed. The ruin wrought in the mill by the explosion was complete. The building was laid low and the machinery broken and scattered in all directions. The damage exceeds $30,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown. There were a few men at work at the time. The mill was one of the largest in the city and was the first one to use natural gas.

Marine Casualty.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 26.—A terrific gale prevailed on the coast on Monday night and the wind blew forty miles an hour, dead on shore. The schooner C. Graham, from Bermuda, had just arrived on the coast and was driven ashore on Shad Bay shoals, and dashed to pieces. She had a crew of six men and possibly some passengers; all were lost. The shore is strewn with *debris*. She was commanded by Capt. Coleridge. It is believed there were other disasters along the coast.

Earthquake.

Visalia, Cal., Jan. 26.—A slight shock of earthquake at ten minutes past nine last night was felt here. Its course was west to east.

SIMILKAMEEN & OSOYOOS.

Their Agricultural and Stock Raising Capabilities.

A correspondent of the Kamloops *Sentinel* writes: In early days Similkameen attracted considerable attention as a mining region; for a time little was said about mineral wealth, when Granite Creek discoveries caused a rush—somewhat overdone. However, we learn that a number of miners are satisfied to continue the work in that place, and possibly some will yet "make pay," if not find a fortune. The settlements are few; at foot of Okanagan Lake Mr. Ellis has an extensive range, well stocked; at Princetown, Mr. Allison has a fine location and a choice band of cattle. From reliable information, we should judge that Keremeos is the best part of Similkameen—distance 100 miles from Hope and nearly half that from Okanagan Lake. Residents—Messrs. T. Daly, B. Price, A. Nicholson, B. Barcelo, R. L. Cawston, Armstrong, etc. Mr. Frank Richter, an old and enterprising settler, recently sold out his interest and removed 12 miles into Osoyoos, where he is making improvements, and purposes erecting, the coming spring, a fine dwelling for his family. Mr. Peter McIntyre's new saw mill at Rock Creek, will enable him to secure lumber, and, we believe, M. D. McEdwards, has the contract, and with his known mechanical knowledge, he will give good satisfaction. As is pretty well known the principal residence in Osoyoos is Judge J. B. Haynes', who, with his family, resides near the Custom House, and possesses thousands of acres of land, and extensive bands of stock. Mr. Theodore Kruger is another "old timer," and well to do; at Kettle River Mr. Holt and a few other settlers are located, but we are not posted respecting that division.

A number of leading artists have just accepted commissions from the proprietors of the *Graphic* to paint an important series of pictures, illustrating the chief female characters of Shakespeare. Each artist has, as far as was possible, selected his own subject. Never before have so many men of genius combined to illustrate the characters of one writer, and the result will be a collection of pictures of quite unusual interest.

Samuel May & Co.,
TORONTO:
Manufacturers of
Billiard & Pool Tables,
With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.
Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION
IN
Monumental Work.
WHITE BRONZE
MONUMENTS

ENDORSED BY
SCIENTISTS AS
PRACTICALLY
indestructible.
Over 500
Beautiful
Designs.
BETTER AND
CHEAPER THAN
MARBLE
OR GRANITE.
Send for
Price List &
Circulars.
WHITE BRONZE

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.
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DR. VANMONCISCAR,
132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with
LOST
MANHOOD,
Nervous Debility Spermotorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.
Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.
The Great English Medicine,
OF
PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS,
AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY
THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER
120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

NOTICE.
Just Received from Eastern Markets, a Fine Line of
Chinchilla & Cheviot
SATIN LINED
OVERCOATS
Ordered expressly for my customers.
Fur Capes and Cuffs for gentlemen; Boys Fancy Overcoats; Fur Capes for men and Boys.
—ALSO—
Tweed Pants, from $2 upwards; Black walking Coats, at $3.50 each; Sack Coat, $3.50 each; Diagonal Suits at $8 per suit. And a full line of
Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Notions, Etc.
LEWIS LEWIS,
YATES STREET. no 22-3m

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Between JOHN McINTOSH, Plaintiff,
AND
HUGH BEHAN, Defendant.

Upon hearing William Ward Spinks, Counsel for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavits of John McIntosh and William Ward Spinks, filed this 8th day of November, 1886,

It is Ordered that a copy of this Order shall be published in The Times newspaper, Victoria, and in the Inland Sentinel newspaper, Kamloops, for the period of five weeks; and it is further ordered that the above named defendant shall, within the aforesaid period of five weeks, cause an appearance to be entered to the above action at Kamloops, and that in default of the said defendant so causing an appearance to be entered as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in the above action in default of appearance.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1886.
dec31 W1d (Signed) GEO. A. WALKER, J.

1887.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly maintains its position as the leading illustrated newspaper in America; and its hold upon public esteem and confidence was never stronger than at the present time. Besides the pictures, Harper's Weekly always contains instalments of one, occasionally of two, of the best novels of the day, finely illustrated, with short stories, poems, sketches, and papers on important current topics by the most popular writers. The care that has been successfully exercised in the past to make Harper's Weekly a safe as well as a welcome visitor to every household will not be relaxed in the future.

Harper's Periodicals.
Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One Year (52 Numbers)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1887.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and the most useful family reading. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers, and its humorous sketches are unsurpassed. Its papers on social etiquette, decorative art, house-keeping in all its branches, cookery, etc., make it indispensable in every household. Its beautiful fashion-plates and pattern-sheet supplements enable ladies to save many times the cost of subscription by being their own dressmakers. Not a line is admitted to its columns that could shock the most fastidious taste.

Harper's Periodicals.
Per Year:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One Year (52 Numbers)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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1887.
Harper's Young People.
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Harper's Young People has been called "the model of what a periodical for young readers ought to be," and the justice of this commendation is amply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been reached by methods that must commend themselves to the judgment of parents, no less than to the tastes of children—namely, by an earnest and well sustained effort to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price. The illustrations are copious and of a conspicuously high standard of excellence.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—[Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—[Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information and interest.—[Christian Advocate, N.Y.

Terms: Postage Prepaid, $2 per Year.
Vol. VIII. commences November 2, 1886.

Single Numbers, Five Cents each.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT,
Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Prices.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting); Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"Good Backing.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. B. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

CELEBRATED
"GOLD SEAL"
Five Year Old
RYE,
IN CASES AND IN CASKS.
A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA,
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov23 D&W

TAKE NOTICE
THAT I HEREBY FORBID any person from purchasing [illegible]
[illegible]
Warwick, Jan. 3, 188[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 28, 1887.

THE SENATE QUESTION.

One of the questions to be dealt with at an early date is that of reforming the constitution of the Senate of Canada. Prior to confederation the system prevailing in choosing representatives to the upper legislative chamber was the elective one. Many entertained the belief that the nominative system would better meet the requirements of a young and growing country like Canada. Amongst those who took part in the framing of the British North America Act was the late Hon. George Brown, and on the Senate question he became a firm believer in the nominative principle, which was the one adopted by the fathers of confederation. However many of those who were so friendly wedded to this plan lived to change their views, for it was discovered that instead of the Senate being a strictly judicial body, entirely removed from and above the strife in the political arena of the House of Commons, the Senate had degenerated into a most partizan assemblage. On this question, as far back as the latter part of the sixties, it is known that a difference of opinion existed between Messrs. Brown and Blake—the latter always advocating the elective principle, believing, and rightly so, that the voice of the people should be felt in the Senate and not that of a partizan premier. As the Senate is now constituted it is a chamber possessing legislative functions beyond the power or control of the people—responsibility to no one. Under our system of responsible government the position this occupied is indeed an anomalous one. While it does not represent the voice or sentiment of the people on more than one occasion it has thwarted the legislation passed by the commons by decided majorities. Shortly after his accession to power Mr. Mackenzie found his legislation blocked by the Senate, a noted case being that of the Senate's rejection of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway bill, which had gone through the Commons triumphantly. During his regime there were other vexatious cases that so annoyed that gentleman that he made an appeal to Lord Dufferin to be allowed to nominate a sufficient number of his own affinity to counteract the influence of those who were decidedly his avowed opponents. His request was refused. During the last nine years, in a few instances, the Senators have either reversed or amended the legislation of the Commons to such an extent as to render their efforts at law making abortive. The far-seeing in both parties have now come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for a change, some even going so far as to advocate its abolition entirely. That, however, is so sweeping a change that the leaders of public opinion are not yet endorsing. It is part of the Liberal's platform to so amend the Senate as to make it in a sense representative of public opinion. We observe that the Toronto *Mail* has also thrown itself on the side of Senate reform. In its issue of the 17th inst., it says:

"Our experience of the Senate differs widely from Mr. Brown's forecast. The nomination system has undoubtedly given us a few really good men. But, speaking in the rough, it has created a Chamber of mediocrities who, if not incapacitated by age, are incapacitated by intense partisanship from rendering the country useful service. The independent Senator, who was to represent the higher interests of the Dominion, and to examine public questions with a judicial mind, turns out to be a garrulous old person, appointed for party services of the doubtful sort either in the Commons or in election contests, who votes blindly with the side that gave him his seat, and who spends the rest of his time in wondering how it is that the people are unable to detect in him the high-minded and mature statesman of Mr. Brown's dream. *The result is the Senate has long since forfeited public respect. The few good men in it are ashamed of it, and have tried, but so far without success, to find something for it to do that it could do well.* It is admitted by everybody, even by the Senators themselves, that an upper chamber so entirely useless cannot last long. In young democracies short shrift is given to institutions that merely cumber the ground. * * * * * All we can do with safety is to agitate for the reconstruction of the Senate. The nomination plan has failed. It was foreordained to failure. The nominees of both parties, with one or two exceptions that go to prove the rule, have been selected chiefly for their utter lack of those qualities which alone could save a nominated chamber from contempt."

The *Mail* then in an indirect manner approves Mr. Mills' plan of adopting the American system—that of choosing Senators for a limited term, and thinks such a plan might work satisfactorily. It then proceeds to solve another plan which is—

"To return to the elective principle, to have two elected Chambers, the members of the Upper one being returned by large constituencies. But, as Mr. Brown said, in advocating the nominative principle, it is the most natural thing in the world that an Upper Chamber returned by the people should insist on possessing as much authority as the other popular Chamber; and if one Chamber contained a Reform and the other a Tory majority, which is quite conceivable, nothing could prevent collisions and deadlocks. The whole subject is one of great difficulty, and it seems to us that the only hope of solving it lies in a constitutional conference, from which party spirit should be as far as possible excluded. The Senate as it stands at present is a scandal, but in abating it we must proceed with caution lest we make bad worse."

Mr. Norquay, Sir John Macdonald's Manitoba lieutenant, got the tip as to the general elections being held on the 22d February by telegram from Ottawa on Friday previous to the general announcement, and Winnipeg has been in a fever of excitement ever since.

Gladstone, in his rejoinder to Tennyson, says: "Limbs will grow stiff with age, but minds not always." The Liberal leader is a good example of the fact that carefully educated and husbanded mental powers may hold out beyond the allotted span of three score and ten, and still be fresh.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is worthy of remark, observes an eastern contemporary, that the two Senators appointed by Sir John last week are against the Scott Act and prohibition.

The friends of Dr. Dowling, ex-M. P. P., have subscribed $1,200 to contest the election of Mr. McAndrew, another Liberal, who was counted in by Judge Deacon in South Renfrew.

Mr. David Wylie, the veteran Brockville newspaper editor, is, for the 38th year, a member of the School Board of that city. He has been honored by being elected chairman for 1887.

So many merely rich men have of late been elected to the United States Senate that it has come to be called "The House of Purses." The *Globe* and the *Mail* affect to believe that the Canadian Senate is the House of Curses.

Bismarck is a success as a dissolutionist. He had the documents all ready before the division was taken in the Reichstag, and they were walking papers, too. There is no room in Berlin for the man who can guess within twelve months of the date of dissolution.

A return issued by the Fishery Board of Scotland states that during the month of November fish of all kinds were landed on the coast of Scotland to the value of £67,742. The total value of the Scotch fisheries for the eleven months ending 30th Nov., was: East Coast, £954,146; Orkney and Shetland, £160,077; West Coast, £282,899—total, £1,397,122.

Recent arrivals in the city from Prince Edward Island assert that the sea girt, tight little province in the Gulf is overwhelmingly Liberal. The Conservatives are aware of this, and now admit that if they secure one seat out of the six it will be all they can achieve. A clean Liberal sweep, however, is as possible now as it was in the local elections in December.

The Great Eastern is again heard from because she is again advertised for sale. She was in Liverpool on exhibition last year, and some money was made in that way. The leviathan is now wintering in Dublin harbor. Too big for this small world she broke the company that built her and successive companies that bought her. Her chief utility, so far, was found in an occasional job laying submarine cables.

Be the leaders of a party right or wrong the followers, in many instances, are compelled to vote against their better judgment and convictions. Will Victoria stultify her position and interests by sending to the great council of the nation men who are deprived of their freedom of thought and liberty of action, men who are so hide-bound to partyism as to vote for its behests once when right and twice when in the wrong? We shall be much mistaken in the feeling and sentiment of the people of this progressive city if they do.

Britain has the reputation, in some quarters of the world, of being slow. But it was announced, the other day, that Britain had successfully experimented with a submarine torpedo boat. And next day it was announced that Britain had ordered 40,000 cavalry and artillery horses, and a half a million of the latest improved repeating military rifles. Britain does not seem to make so much splurge as some nations, but when it comes right down to business she is generally found to be there, or thereabouts.

Montreal *Gazette*: With twelve 64-pounders mounted on the works Esquimalt will be one of the most heavily armed harbors on the Pacific Coast, if not in North America. No other Canadian port will at all approach it, unless it be Halifax. Quebec has but two or three guns of modern efficiency, while St. John has not, we believe, more than one or two, the minor places along the Atlantic and Gulf coast being either practically undefended or possessing only a few antiquated smoothbores that would be incapable of replying to an ordinarily equipped modern ironclad. We are in this respect on a par with our southern neighbors, but possess an advantage they lack, in that a hostile vessel, which would have to come from Europe, would probably fall a prey to some British cruiser before she could get across the Atlantic and have opportunity to exercise her destructive powers to our disquiet.

Dominion Politics.

MERCIER SENT FOR.

Quebec, Jan. 26.—It is rumored to-night that Hon. Mr. Taillon has reported to the Lieut.-Governor his inability to form a ministry and that Hon. Mercier, Liberal leader, will be called upon to do so.

CHAPLEAU ON THE STUMP.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The Conservatives in this city have nominated Perly and Robillard for the Commons. Chapleau has arranged matters satisfactorily with the government. He left for Montreal to-day and addressed an immense meeting of French Canadians to-night. He appeared in splendid form and made a stirring address. Sir Charles Tupper says he has come to Canada to discuss matters with the government and has no intention of entering the Cabinet.

HON. W. M'DOUGALL.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—The Reformers of South Grenville have nominated Hon Mr. McDougall to oppose Walter Shanly. Wells, Reformer, nominated for East Bruce, and Kranz, Conservative, for North Waterloo.

CONTEST IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—An immense political meeting was held in the Opera House here last night. The three Winnipeg candidates, Messrs. Scarth, Sutherland and McArthur, made stirring speeches. Hugh Sutherland, President of the Hudson's Bay Railway, said two hundred miles of that road will be built next summer, and four million dollars expended. Three ships were being built to run on the Hudson's Bay, and rails were being made in England, which would be ready for spring.

Another Divorce.

London, Jan. 26.—A decree of divorce was to-day granted against Edward Solomon, composer, and husband of Lillian Russell, in favor of Lilly Gray, his first wife, on the ground of adultery with Lillian Russell. The custody of Lilly Gray's child was granted to her.

London, Jan. 26.—It is stated that the Czar has forwarded a pacific message to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

THE INTERIOR CAPITAL

Social Happenings in and About Kamloops---A 60 Hours Dance.

Cupid's Victims---Rival Rifle Clubs---Insurance Matters.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Kamloops, Jan. 21, 1887.

Tranquility reigns in Kamloops. The gentle reader must not suppose that because Kamloops is tranquil it is dull. Kamloops is simply tranquil. To confine myself strictly to fact Kamloops has been tranquil all winter. The "beautiful" snow has fallen tranquilly; atmospheric circulation has not exceeded the limits of tranquility, and, as if meteorological tranquility was contagious, our convivial citizens have educated their revels with a degree of tranquility which seems to portend the superfluousness of a nightwatchman. If there is anything in the old saw that the devil is always finding something for idle hands to do, then I am correct in asserting that it is during such tranquil periods as these that men perpetrate deviltry. I venture this assertion from the fact that, if rumor may be credited, certain young men for the want of occupation are preparing newspaper articles. Ordinarily these young men are averse to the mental effort of giving their ideas the coherence necessary for newspaper purposes, but when times are tranquil, impelled by idleness or satanic influences, they seize the pen and grind out locals by the ream. It is some time since

THE FAT BOY

was in print. Latterly, however, he has bestrode his Pegasus, and, from the odds and ends of manuscript which have fallen into my hands, it is more than certain that he is preparing a satire on society. Society offers a fruitful theme, and unquestionably is not above criticism; but the party who attempts to correct it undertakes an Atlantean job, and should have a clause inserted in the contract to the effect that he will not be responsible for breakdowns. My experience with society is that it is going to do about as it pleases. Philosophers may speculate on its vagaries, and offer panaceas; cynics may rant of its short comings, and rural quill-drivers divide its actions, but society will move on just the same, proudly oblivious of everything but the "almighty dollar." Just how long it will be before the "Fat Boy" has his manuscript ready for print I have no means of ascertaining. I have prepared the public though for a simoon, and being thus forewarned, precautions may be taken to avert the deadliness of the blast. But if society shall writhe under the Fat Boy's sarcastic animadversions, what is going to be its behavior when Mr. Up Holster publishes his philippic against the want of public spirit in Kamloops regarding the failure to reorganize the defunct rifle club. This treatise, I understand will be rather more elaborate in its details than rural litterateurs are want to indulge in. The atmosphere he will contend smells of gunpowder. Bulgaria is practically

A RUSSIAN PROVINCE,

and it is not improbable that ere a year elapses the Russian bear will be sniffing around in the underbrush in the vicinity of Vancouver. Such a contingency, and its concomitants in the shape of badly scared insurance companies, leave the country with but one resource, lead, cold lead. Rifle clubs therefore should be patronized. The cost of cartridges for rifle practice, and the probability of Nicola challenging the club, he will treat as purely abstract questions, inasmuch as these transactions will involve a book account at the store only, and a general denial on the part of the Nicola riflemen that they are addicted to anything stronger than Quilchena whisky. If Mr. Up Holster is, anything he is a patriot, and next to his patriotism is his predilection for pool shooting. So much for the literary cyclones being born of Kamloops tranquility.

To revert to less sanguinary topics, Ashcroft has been having a ball. Ashcroft's dances are invariably a success; this one has been so at least. Sixty-two ladies were present to do homage to the Terpsichorean shrine. If there were so many fair ones, just immagine the numerical quantity of the sterner sex there assembled.

DANCING WAS KEPT UP THREE NIGHTS AND TWO DAYS.

Lytton, Spence's Bridge, Clinton and Kamloops were all represented. Our tonsorial artist was one of the parties who participated in the Ashcroftian revels. The impression is abroad, however, that he did not go there exclusively to shake his foot. To shave, and give the boys a chance to shave him, appears to have been the animus of his intentions. The last time he visited Ashcroft he was shaved to the tune of several hundred, and this untoward event caused him some heart-burnings. But the barber's acquirements do not end with his propensity for poker; his versatality sometimes takes the form of conversation, and the spell once upon him his patrons are compelled to threaten violence. If, as a taker, he has a peer in these parts it is Major Gassaway, a gentleman whom I shall allude to hereafter. Next in the list of delegates from Kamloops is the Doctor. He possesses a face of cherubic innocence, and he sings "We never speak as we pass by" with pathos only equalled by his finesse at pin pool. The bond of sympathy existing between the barber and "Doc." is indissoluble, so long as there is a dollar in it. Kamloops anxiously awaits the reappearance of the Doctor. Major Gassaway, the sublime tillicum of the twain just described, a sport and a lover of the light fantastic, completes the triumvirate. The Major hails from Louisville, Ky., and when he has his Sunday clothes on is something of a masher. 'Twas on the 7th of January at the cowboys' dance that a cream colored widow, whose plumpness has not infringed on the symetrical, and whose smile may be compared to an houris, clung to him in the mazy waltz. I watched their gyrations and noted the affectionate declension of her head upon his shoulder with solicitude, the solicitude of a man who wished he was young again. At

THE CONCLUSION OF THE DANCE

I felt impelled to offer the widow some observations, involving the status of the military gentleman. Of course I knew she wouldn't believe me; widows of her age are not prone to swallow disinterested advice. Nevertheless I unfolded to her a brief sketch of the Major, and as I anticipated, she seized the first opportunity to acquaint him with its import. The Major smiled upon me one of his superior smiles, and proceeded immediately to offer rebutting testimony. The widow, of course, has consigned me to the category of liars, and as a result "we never speak as we pass by." Fortune, it would appear, if the Major's account of himself is to be trusted, has not dealt kindly with him. Blase of the pleasures of "Louisville" he sought the fresher fields of Canada. His selection apparently was a good one. The allurements of Toronto trenched so heavily on his exchequer that he fain would have appealed to his material relative for a subsidy. Pride, however, interposed, and he compromised the matter by offering his services to an employment agent. Through the disinterested kindness of this functionary he was enabled to carry out his design of

"GOING WEST."

As a talker the Major transcends most men. As a singer of "White Wings" he has few equals, and as a man of delicate, refined assurance, no superior. Business is business, and if there is a class of business men who fancy themselves shrewd it is those who come under the category of insurance agents. Last summer these shrewd insurers not only refused to insure but cancelled every policy in town, with two or three exceptions. Parties who wish to insure are now asking themselves whether the buildings which still hold policies are in any less danger of burning than those whose risks have been withdrawn. To a man up a tree the conditions appear precisely similar, though it is not impossible, that like

SHADRACK, MESHAK AND ABEDNEGO,

they possess qualities which will enable them to pass through a fiery ordeal unscathed. For the sake of the insurance companies let us hope that their confidence is not misplaced and like unto the three Hebrews—the insured buildings are non-combustible. The nineteenth century civilization exemplifies a marked advance of all the practical features of life.

Glancing down the silent vista of the past there are few who in the light of present intelligence can forbear drawing invidious comparisons. If, however, Kamloopians will take the trouble to examine themselves, they will discover that in one particular they are quite as primitive in their methods as the people who exist only in history.

THERE IS'NT A PUMP IN TOWN.

The only difference between Kamloops and Lanbans' family is that while Rebecca carried the water herself, in Kamloops it is done by a Chinaman. I am speaking now of the old town. This antique relic of a bygone age still retains its identity. Simple and unsophisticated, save as relates to the cutting of each other's throats, the ancients got out of their scrapes through the assistance of their gods. Now taking into consideration that ancient Kamloops still retains its primitive characteristics we may readily believe that some deity presides over its interests, and if we can believe this we can go still farther, and assert, that its buildings from supernatural causes are endowed with salamander qualities. Such attributes effectually bar any chance of fire, and I am surprised that insurance companies are so shy of taking risks.

BREVITIES.

Tobogganing is all the rage. The ice harvest has begun. Kamloops last winter had a social club and a rifle club. This winter it has nothing. Spallumcheen gave a dinner to the Secretary of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway the other day. Mr. Lumby responded in an appropriate speech. If the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway becomes an actuality Mr. Lumby deserves great credit for the part he has played in promoting it. Politically Kamloops is quiet, everybody seemingly having made up their minds that Mr. Mara is the man for the Dominion parliament. Whether the canvass would pass off so quietly or not, if Mr. Roadley was in town, is a question. Mr. Roadley unfortunately is in Chicago.

A $500,000 Settlement.

It appears that in 1873, before the Conservative party left office, the government passed an order-in council giving to the Western Counties Railway Company that portion of the railway between Windsor Junction and Windsor, thirty-six miles, known as the Windsor branch, as a subsidy towards the completion of the Western Counties Railway. In 1874 the Mackenzie government passed an act purporting to carry out the terms of this order-in-council, which act was, however, held by the Privy Council only to give the company a reversionary interest in the branch, after the expiration of a lease of the branch to another railway. Upon this the Western Counties Railway Company entered an action against the Dominion government for damages, estimated at about $2,000,000, for not carrying out their agreement of 1873. By an order-in-council passed on Friday, last, the government settled this dispute on the following terms: First, they give to the company the sum of half a million dollars with which to complete the gap between Digby and Annapolis, in consideration of which the company is to build that section of the road, relinquish all right to the Windsor branch and withdraw their suit for damages for its non-delivery; second, the government sell the company an annuity equal to 4 per cent on $3,200,000 upon which it is estimated the company will realize about $1,250,000, which added to the $500,000 grant will give the company a sum sufficient to complete the gap, pay off certain pressing liabilities and put the existing line in thorough repair. The whole fund is to be deposited with the government, first for the payment of the annuity, second for the completion of the railway works, and third, for the payment of the company's liabilities. The announcement of this settlement was hailed with delight by the Nova Scotia Conservatives. They hold that it is but the commencement of a series of retaliatory blows to be dealt by the Dominion to the Local government of that province. In Ottawa the Nova Scotia politicians there are jubilant over the action of the government. They claim that the loan of half a million, together with the coming of Sir Charles Tupper, will revive the party in Nova Scotia.

Left a Happy Home.

Windsor, Ont., had a sensational elopment last week. Mrs. John R. Campbell, wife of the proprietor of the Essex House, Windsor, disappeared under circumstances which leave but little doubt in the minds of her family that she had gone with another man. She left Windsor on Dec. 23 and it has since been ascertained that she went directly to Buffalo, reaching there the same evening. A day or two before her departure she drew $2,000 of her own money, unknown to her husband, from the Bank of Commerce, collected about another $1,000, most of which also was her own, having been given her by her husband, and packed her jewelry, worth another $1,000, and her most valuable silks and finery, of which she had an abundance, in a big trunk which she took with her. The jewelry included a set of diamond earrings and pin which Mr. Campbell bought for her not long ago for $450, a gold watch that cost $100, a fob chain made of gold coins from $5, $3, $2½ and $1 pieces, besides diamond rings and a chain.

Mainland Weather.

Barkerville, Jan. 27.—Weather here hazy and cold, with the thermometer at 10° below zero. Light wind.

Quesnelle, Jan. 27.—Stormy. Blowing north. Little snow. Thermometer above zero. Has the appearance of being very cold.

Soda Creek, Jan. 27.—Cloudy and mild; snowing lightly.

Clinton, Jan. 27.—Cloudy, with a strong breeze from the southwest. Thermometer 30° above zero.

Ashcroft, Jan. 27.—Cloudy; 10° above zero.

The Count and Countess of Paris have arrived at Madrid and are the guests of the Queen.

CANADA'S CRISIS.

The Dominion Undergoing a Great Political Revolution.

The Government on Its Trial Before the People for Its Acts.

A correspondent writing from Ottawa concerning the probability of Sir Charles Tupper re-entering political life again says that he is the most powerful debater in the Tory ranks, and that he will prove of great service to his party in its present disjointed condition. He then refers to the alleged surplus of $1,000,000 on the 1st of January and states that this comes from holding back payments of large sums of money on account of public expenditure and other heads, long since due. There was a deficit of $6,000,000 in the treasury on July 1, and in view of the pending elections it is necessary to show retrenchment. Every preparation for the elections is being made in the public departments.

AN EXCITING EPOCH.

This general election will be the most important ever held since Confederation, and will be fought more bitterly than any that has preceded it. That the country is becoming dissatisfied with Tory administration has been evidenced in every local election held during 1886. The Catholic party—one that has always made its influence felt in political contests—is now arrayed against Sir John Macdonald and his government. Among the charges which Sir John will have to meet when he seeks re-election as sins of commission, to say nothing of the

SINS OF OMISSION,

which are equally as numerous, and which he will have to explain away, may be mentioned the increase of public expenditure from $23,000,000 in 1878, when he took office, to $38,000,000 last year. Then comes his deficit in the treasury of nearly $6,000,000, although there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the tariff, and the increase in the national debt from $174,000,000 to about $300,000,000 in eight years; overcrowding the civil service with political friends and nepotism of the most flagrant character. In 1878 it only required $400,000 to keep the Indians from starving; this amount has been increased to $1,100,000, and the Indians are in a worse condition than ever, owing to the fact that the greater portion of the grant goes into the pockets of dishonest officials.

EXPLANATIONS DEMANDED.

He will have to explain to the workingmen why he increased the appropriation for assisted passages from $180,000 to $506,000 to encourage the importation of foreign labor in competition with the Canadian laboring class. His endeavors to destroy the autonomy of the Provinces and centralize power at Ottawa will be questioned, the result of this having gone a long way in placing every Provincial Government against him with the exception of the three smaller Provinces—P. E. Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. The policy of building up

GIGANTIC MONOPOLIES

by act of Parliament will be questioned, as will the principle of Ministers of the Crown accepting big purses, brown stone front residences, lands, etc., from contractors, which has been most openly done by several ministers during the present administration. Parliament will deal with this matter next session, whether the elections are held before or after the House meets. The manner in which the half-breeds were treated as regards their lands, which were forfeited to gratify the demands of political favorites or Tory members of parliament who coveted them, and which precipitated the country into a war at a sacrifice of over 200 lives and an addition of about $8,000,000 to the national debt, will have to be explained.

UGLY CHARGES.

Other things calling for explanation are the disallowance of provincial railway charters because the proposed roads would come into competition with the monopoly of all monopolies, the Canadian Pacific Railway; traffic in railway charters by Tory members of parliament, as exposed before the Railway Committee last session, and a market value established for the exercise of political influence by Tory wirepullers and contract brokers. Among other unpleasant questions which will form an issue in the coming campaign and which will not be very palatable to Sir John or his party is the

"NO POPERY" HOWL,

raised by the Toronto *Mail*, voicing the views of Sir John himself, Hon. Thos. White, Hon. McKenzie Bowell and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, in order to satisfy the Orange element, and the indifference the Government has shown toward securing a reciprocity treaty with the United States; fraudulent colonization societies, in which members of Parliament have been heavily interested, and the creation of monopolies and of a landed aristocracy in the Northwest Territory; Nova Scotia goaded to secession and Prince Edward Island only prevented from making a similar move by the Dominion Government advancing that Province $500,000 out of the Dominion treasury to keep quiet until after the federal elections are over. The foregoing is but a brief outline of the charges with which the Tory party will be confronted when they seek re-election. That the country will endorse such a picture of maladministration in returning Sir John Macdonald and his followers to power no one, not even the most sanguine Tory, believes for one moment. Unmistakable evidence of this and the complete change that has taken place in the political complexion of the Dominion since Sir John was returned to power in 1882 is furnished every day.

VICTORIA TO VICTORIA.

A Congratulatory Telegram from His Worship Mayor Fell to Queen Victoria.

Yesterday His Worship Mayor Fell sent the following congratulatory dispatch to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria on her jubilee year and to day received a cablegram in reply. The action of His Worship in being so prompt in this matter is to be commended.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.

To Her Majesty the Queen,
Windsor Castle, London, Eng.

In the name of our loyal citizens allow me to congratulate Your Most Gracious and Illustrious Majesty on the Jubilee Year of one of the most glorious reigns in our history. And specially we feel proud that our city will hand down to future ages a name so illustrious.

James Fell, Mayor.

HER MAJESTY'S REPLY.

London, Jan. 27.

To Mayor Fell,
Victoria, B. C.

The Queen sincerely thanks you and fellow citizens for your kind and loyal telegram.

Ponsonby, Private Secretary.

At a mass meeting of miners at Marchiennes, Belgium, resolutions were adopted demanding universal suffrage and mining reform. A general strike is being organized at Charleroi, and 10,000 men expected to go out.

PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. Thos. Earle is suffering from a severe cold.

Mr. A. B. Calder, Winnipeg, is in the city.

Mr. J. V. Barber, of the C. P. R. employment and ticket agency Winnipeg, arrived from the east last night.

Mr. T. C. Atkinson, barrister, has been appointed police magistrate for New Westminster, *vice* Mr. Bole, resigned. The selection is an excellent one.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, master mechanic on the Onderdonk contract, has been appointed superintendent of construction on the Vancouver extension.

Ald. D. Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, is in the city.

J. Rosseau, one of the Royal City's wealthiest merchants, has gone east *via* the Northern Pacific.

From Thursday's Daily.

Ald. D. Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, is in the city. He will remain in the metropolis till Saturday when he returns accompanied by his wife and family where they will reside for the future.

Mr. James Angus returned last night from Vancouver.

Mr. J. W. McFarland, of Messrs. Keefer & Co., contractors, is in the city.

Mr. Connolly, of Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., contractors for the Quebec graving dock, was amongst the passengery from the east yesterday. He came via the C. P. R.

Mr. Charles Kennedy, Western-General passenger agent of the Chicago, R. I. & P. and the famous Albert Lea routes, looking as fresh, as happy and jovial as a pansey blossom, was in the city to-day. He is accompanied by Mr. W. F. Carson the genial and courteous traveling agent of the Northern Pacific, who reports his line in the best possible condition for traffic and free from snow, ice or any other obstacle. They will return by the Sound steamer in the morning.

Y. M. C. A. Concert.

At this, the second of the concert series of the association, a large and appreciative audience attended. The programme was composed almost entirely of ladies and gentlemen new to the Victoria public. The song by Mr. C. Robson was the first piece on the programme, and was rendered in that gentleman's usual style. The execution of the duet by the Misses Cusack displayed evidence of careful study, and was heartily applauded. Mr. Ross sang a solo, which called forth an enthusiastic encore. Miss O'Neill rendered a song that convulsed and amused the audience, who re-called the lady repeatedly. Miss Hyams' recitation was, without doubt, a gem, the young lady displaying considerable talent. The glee by Mesdames Clyde, Spafford and Messrs. Miller, Ross, Archer and Morrow was a treat, and was encored. The song of Mrs. Clyde's we need only say that it was sung by that lady. The song by Mr. Ferguson was a genuine treat, and was enjoyed by all present. The audience would not be denied an encore to the song by the Misses Storey. A duett by Messrs. Roy & Archer must be heard to be appreciated, the characters as represented by these gentlemen being well delineated. Miss Hyams, by special request, favored the audience with another recitation. The singing of the national anthem closed the evening's entertainment. Great praise is due Mr. T. L. Beckwith for the successful manner in which he engineered the concert.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—As a contributor to your valuable and reliable paper, I beg to call your attention to the state politics are assuming in this city since the electioneering has commenced. As matters are at present we have really no political issue before us; two candidates are in the field, Mr. Planta, S. M., (not resigned his office) and Mr. Gordon, ex-M. P. Both profess the same political views, and pledge themselves to support Sir John Macdonald's government; here we are with two one-sided men opposing each other, so that the contest is going to be a purely personal one, not political. Could you not use your influence to bring out a supporter of the Blake party, and thus have the contest made what it ought to be, a contest for or against the late administration. At a political meeting held here last evening both candidates appeared and spoke on the same platform. The meeting was really called by Mr. Gordon. Both candidates were chiefly occupied in talking of the almighty first personal pronoun "I." The interests of the Dominion at large or reference to the financial position of the late government was not even so much as named by either party; it was all "I," and which "I" can get the other "I" put out and receive some of the sugar plums (if any are to be got) under a possible return to power of the Sir John Macdonald Goverument.

Imprimateur.

Jan. 25, 1887.

The Ghilzais have attacked and defeated a regiment of troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

It is stated at Rome that the Archbishop of Paris will receive the Cardinal's hat at the next consistory.

The Star Insurance Company, with headquarters in England, has been fined $15,000 for doing business in Austria without a charter.

Twenty five thousand persons attended the funeral of the late M. Paul Bert at Auxerre, France. Several ministers made speeches at the grave.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 5oc. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

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The Wide World.

Archbishop Tache is still very ill.

The Salvation Army has invaded Emerson, Man.

The jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign will be celebrated throughout India on Feb. 16th.

There are 800 women writers in Germany, among whom are princesses and countesses.

Emigration from the Mayo district, it is thought, will be brisk in the Spring.

The Protestant churches in Ireland will raise a fund to commemorate the Queen's jubilee.

A tunnel is projected, to be bored under Gray's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains.

Quite a number of new cases of diptheria have been reported in several parts of Hamilton.

Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa has warned his people against intermarriage with Protestants.

John Hunter of Dorchester has been committed for trial at London for attempting to stab Peter McCallum.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of J. R. Campbell, proprietor of the Essex Hotel, Windsor, has disappeared, taking $3,000 with her.

Samuel Wooding was committed for trial at Hamilton for obtaining money by false pretences from Mrs. Blumenstiel.

It is reported that the Irish executive will prosecute Mr. Dillon M. P., with the purpose to estreat his bail.

Ice laborers are on strike at a number of points along the Hudson river. The men ask $2 a day.

Peach buds along the Hudson river are uninjured. The annual croak to the contrary has not been heard to date.

In the New York city delegation to the Albany Assembly there is only one liquor dealer.

In the town of Warwick N. Y. 12,465 gallons of applejack have been distilled in the past eight months.

Representative O'Hara, the colored Congressman from North Carolina, owns a fine mansion in Washington.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, is raising funds to erect in the Spring an art gymnasium to cost $40,000.

Four hundred and fifty clergymen were present at the funeral of Bishop Horatio Potter in New York.

The Queen of Greece paid $5,000 for the Compte de Chambord's state carriage. He never used it.

Professor Theodore von Bamberger, the well-known astronomer, died in Vienna on December 20th.

An Austrian contract for 50,000 tons of steel rails and fish-plates has gone to the famous Krupp, of Essen.

Mr. Humphrey Smith has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the Queen's County.

Reports come from the eastern portion of the States of Tennessee that Mormon missionaries are at work in that section and gaining many converts.

George Hoey, son of millionaire John Hoey, of Long Branch, has been indicated for forging his father's name to a draft for $1.50. The father made the complaint.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States representing over $100,000,000 of capital, has issued petitions to congress favoring the repeal of the internal revenue law.

In the drought stricken district of Texas there are now 30,000 people in need of food; half a million dollars are required for the relief of the sufferers.

Lord Dufferin, governor-general of India, replying to an address presented by the Indian association, disapproved the request that the government organize volunteer corps.

BILLING AND COOING.

When I courted, there was no bng sweeter—
None to make the heart of man so glad,
Then I said that I should like to eat her;
And now, well—I only wish I had!

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP

British Columbia Stationery Co.,
Next door to Post Office.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out

B. C. Stationery Co.,
Next door to Post Office.

The Postal Telegraph Co.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—Jno. W. Mackay, of the Postal Telegraph Co., has purchased the Bay and Coast Telegraph line belonging to the South Pacific Coast Railway Co., which runs from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. The price is not mentioned.

Lawrence Barrett carries $120,000 insurance on his life; Edwin Booth, $85,000; and Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, $60,000.

DIED.

Gall—Last evening, the 26th January, Sarah H. M. Hitzler, aged 79, relict of the late H. R. Gall, Esq., Barbadoes, West Indies, many years resident in Montreal.

Williams—At San Bernardino, Cal., on the 24th inst., Mr. John W. Williams, of Victoria, in the 57th year of his age.

Walker—At Chemainus, on the 24th inst., Edith, beloved wife of Dr. Walkem.

Green—In this city, on the 22nd inst., of bronchitis, Gladys Julia, infant daughter of T. F. and A. A. Green, aged 14 months.

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

Gentlemen:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon (in the course of a few days) as I have brought my official duties as Stipendiary Magistrate to a close and tendered my resignation.

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan28

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Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler.

THE THREE OPERATIONS OF CRUSHING lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

G. T. CORFIELD, Cowichan, B.C.

jany 28-wky Sole Agent for B. C.

"ALMOST"

Given Away for 12 Months, and Premium Thrown in.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION of 100,000 copies a month of the LADIES DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the publishers have decided to give a useful premium in addition to a years subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN PAGE MAGAZINE to any one sending 25c. before the 31st January. This Magazine is devoted to the interest of the Ladies; it is full of instructions and general information combining selections from all the leading Magazines and Journals of Home and abroad with originals subjects pertaining to Domestic affairs and the advancement and welfare of the Ladies throughout America. It is the Cheapest and Best publication of the kind in Canada. No Home should be without it, as every Miss, Maid and Mother will be delighted with its contents. Great inducements offered to those getting up Clubs. Men, Women, Boys, and Girls write for full particulars. From one to five dollars a day can be added to regular income by getting subscribers for this indispensible Magazine. Every family will want it and will have it as soon as they see the first issue, which will be distributed at the end of January. Send 25c at once and secure the premium and start with our first issue. Remember 50c. per annum is the regular subscription. The above offer holds good until the 31st January only. Address ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager, STANSTEAD, P. Q.—Stamps taken.

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